ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,089—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1894.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th Feb.
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. M. Daniell	24th "
†* GANGES	4296	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1600	M. de Horne	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
†* GANGES	4296	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
B.L. OCEANA	6302	1200	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
† ASSAM	3060	500	F. Creery	28th "
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Inman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3299	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4139	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

February 21st | March 7th. | March 21st
April 4th | April 18th.

In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th January 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
...ATRIX	...G. Nicolich	...1,194	750	1st March.
...TOR	C. Bechtinger	...4,119	750	1st April.

...on and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
...BRINDISI	...Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

...BOMBAY leaves TRIESTE on the 3rd, and ...the 5th, of each month.

...Y SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ...SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
	...A. Fellner	...3,878	500	9th March.
	Walluschnig	4,469	350	9th April.

...AGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	...Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

...OMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on ...1st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

...y either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
...AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	...Rs. 900	Rs. 575
...AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	...Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	...G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 9th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 20th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 17th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 17th February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPUTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 15th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,554 tons, on the 16th February, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th February, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 2.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

WANTED.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TWO EUROPEAN FOREMEN WANTED, with practical experience in Locomotive Workshops; one to take charge at a Running Shed. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem; the other as ASSISTANT FOREMAN, in the Machine Shop at Hubli. Salary Rs. 170. Applications stating age and full particulars of experience, with Copies of Testimonials, should be submitted before the end of the current month.

C. P. WHITCOMBY,
Loco. and Carr. Supdt.
Hubli, 10 February, 1894.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
IN CEYLON,
On Account of the Concerned—
THE IRON BARQUE "GROSVENOR."

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Passenger Jetty, at 12 Noon, on SATURDAY 17th February, 1894 the above Fine Iron Barque, 516 Tons, Reg. 163' by 28' by 17'; carries about or over 10,000 Bags of Rice or about 750 Tons Dead Weight on a mean draught of about 16 feet. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

A. Y. DANIEL,
Auctioneer, Colombo.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO COTTON SPINNERS, AND OTHERS.

IT having come to our knowledge that certain Firms are offering Steel Card Clothing and calling it "PLOUGH-GROUND," we beg to give notice that, we, the INVENTORS and PATENTEES, along with the Licensees named below, are the only Firms who make this class of Card Clothing.

LICENSEES:

JOHN WHITELEY & SONS, Ld., Brunswick Mills, Halifax, England.
JOSEPH SKYES BROS, Ld., Card Makers, Lindley; Near HUDDERSFIELD, England.
WILSON & INGHAM, Card Factory, Liversedge, Yorkshire, England.
HORSFALL & BICKHAM, Bridgewater Works, Pendleton, Manchester, England.

PATENTEES:

ASHWORTH BROS.,
Moss Brooks Works, Collyhurst, MANCHESTER, England.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

TRUNKS AND NECESSARIES FOR TRAVELLERS.

MAUDS AND RUGS.	OVERLAND TRUNKS.	DRESSING BAGS.
HOSIERY.	LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS.	DRESSING CASES.
HATS AND HELMETS.	STEEL CABIN TRUNKS.	WRITING CASES.
DECK SHOES.	GLADSTONE BAGS.	ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
RUG STRAPS.	HAT AND BONNET BOXES.	COURIER BAGS.
WATERPROOF SHEETING.	SOILED LINEN BAGS.	CANTEENS.
STORES AND WINES.	CANVAS HOLD-ALLS.	MEDICINES.
	AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.	

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DECK CHAIRS AND LOUNGES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

THE HOUSE IN INDIA FOR
SANITARY APPLIANCES,
CHEMICAL APPARATUS FOR ANALYSIS.
THERMOMETERS, HYGROMETERS, &c.
AND
DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY KIND.

KEMP'S 10 % CARBOLIC POWDER,

As supplied to several Municipalities, Railways, Tramway Companies, &c., is better and more stable than any imported.

Per Cwt., Rs. 7; Per Ton, Rs. 120.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

"SHAPES TO SUIT ALL"— THE LAST NEW STYLES.

FELT HATS, FROM Rs. 7-14. | STRAW HATS, 3. | SOFT CAPS, FROM Rs. 3.

HOAR & CO., { THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS. } BOMBAY.

WELLS' ROUGH ON PREPARATIONS.

Rough on Corns, Rats, Itch, Cough, Piles, Rats Mother Swan's Syrup, &c. Brain and S. Pills, Buchubaiba, Injection Fleur, Hair Balsam, Health Renewer, Laurel Oil,

AGENTS:
F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaik Memon Street, near Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the HEAVY FALL in EXCHANGE all this Company's PRICES are ADVANCED 10 per cent. from the 7th instant.

TREACHER & Co., LD.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

OUR Worthy Constituents will please take notice, that many people being jealous of the INCREASING SALE and GROWING DEMAND for our best and finest EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, which are now consumed to the extent of 2,50,000 monthly in India and Burmah alone, are trying to compete with us in importing different sorts of Cigarettes of inferior quality with names slightly different from ours. It has come to our knowledge that there have been recently imported some Cigarettes in the name of P. VAFIADIS, which our customers should not be misguided to take for our Cigarettes, *i.e.*, those of TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,

INCLUDING
R.-M- RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto Gunfire, on MONDAY, 26th February 1894, Tender for the Supply of 5,000 to 100,000 tons of BEST COUNTRY STEAM COAL Delivery to be made in Bombay and to be spread over 6 to 12 months, according to the amount contracted for, in quantities averaging about 8,000 tons a month; first Delivery to arrive in Bombay in the early part of May, 1894.
Tenderers should give full description of Coal and Colliery from which to be supplied and quote the Price per Ton in Bombay Harbour including Delivery into Boats alongside.
The Coal, which must be of the best quality, will be subject to such Inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.
The Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Country Coal."
The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 8th February, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 241 OF 1890.

DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Cutch Mandvi, carrying on business in Bombay in Khoja Mohalla, outside the Fort, by means of his MCONIM, EBRAHIM RAJUN .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at No. 33, Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the twenty-eighth Day of July, One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-two, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction in Two Lots before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Seventh day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, Camateenoor, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and seventy-one square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 94 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 165 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the West and North by the vacant land belonging to Bombay Municipality, and on or towards the south partly by the Government tank and partly by the property belonging to the East India Flour Mill.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of partly Government and partly Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate in and fronting on the West side of Butcher street, now called Nagdevi street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 32 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and bounded as follows, to wit on the East by the said Nagdevi street, on or towards the West by the sweepers passage, on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the North by the property of Tajoo Mahomed, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Carim Mahomed Jamal and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thakurdas Dharamsi and Cama Plaintiff's Attorneys, at Hummum Street, Sirdar Building, Fort, Bombay.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.
Dated this 17th day of January 1894.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, 1894, at 5-30 P.M.

W. D. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary.
31st January, 1894.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE Hon'ble Mr. R. G. OXENHAM, M. A., will DELIVER a LECTURE, at the above Institute, on THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1894, at 5-30 P.M.
SUBJECT.—"The Earth and her Sister Planets."
Members, their Families and Friends are invited to attend

H. H. JONES,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 14th February, 1894, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—
I. To receive the Report of the outgoing Committee.
II. To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.
And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 5th February, 1894.

MR. ARCHIBALD GARDINER has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our FIRM as from THIS DATE.

HALL, WILSON & Co.
Cocanada, 1st January, 1894.

MR. ARCHIBALD GARDINER has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our FIRM at Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam as from THIS DATE.

STUART HALL, & Co.
Vizagapatam, 1st January, 1894.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply during the Official Year 1894-95, of the following Articles, which must be of Indian Manufacture:—

Approximate Requirements.

Cloth, Khaki, for Coats, British Troops, 54 in.	Yds.	7,250
" Khaki, for Paijamas, 54 in.	"	13,000
" Blanket, for Coats, Followers, 54 in.	"	6,500
Flannel, Grey, 54 in.	"	5,300
Webbing, Drab, 2 in.	"	9,750
Drill, Khaki, 27 in.	"	53,500

2. Tenders are required in Duplicate (on printed forms obtainable at this Office), and must be accompanied by 2 yard Samples of the materials tendered for.
3. Tenders will be opened, at Noon, on THURSDAY, the 1st of March, 1894, and any further particulars required may be obtained on application.

A. C. TOKER, COLONEL,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
Alipore, 29th January, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, Tenders for the Supply of the following quantities of best quality TEAK LOGS, viz.:—
500 tons of Moulmein Teak to be delivered at the rate of 250 tons per month commencing 1st April next.
And 100 tons of Rangoon Teak to be delivered during the month of April.
Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.
Tenders must be accompanied also by the specifications of shipment showing clearly that the Timber Tendered is "Moulmein" or "Rangoon."
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th February, 1894.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK is RECEIVING DEPOSITS for SHORT PERIODS as under:—
2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum.
Full particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS NOW ON VIEW.

HOMESPUNS & SCOTCH TWEEDS
FLANNEL SUITINGS
DRESS COATINGS
TENNIS CLOTHS
CASHMERES
ANGOLAS

Cash Discount 10 per cent.

HOMEWARD BOUND

THORPE & CO.'S SPECIALITIES!

OVERLAND TRUNKS.	FITTED DRESSING CASES.	FITTED BAGS.
LADIES DRESS TRUNKS.	RUGS and MAUDS.	SOLID LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES.
TROOPSHIP TRUNKS.	SPONGES and BAGS.	SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.
STEEL TRUNKS.	WATERPROOF DRESSING CASES.	GLADSTONE BAGS.
HAT and BONNET BOXES.	HOSIERY GLOVES.	PREMIER BAGS.
SOILED LINEN BAGS.	SCURVES and TIES.	ECLIPSE BAGS.
AIR TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.	SHIRTS & COLLARS.	COURIER BAGS.
CANVAS HOLD-ALLS.	WARM SUITS.	DESPATCH BOXES.
	ULSTER and OVER-COATS.	TRAVELLING BATHS.
	DRESSING GOWNS.	RUG STRAPS.

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

THORPE AND CO.,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR.....MR. HARRY STANLEY.

9TH { WEEK: Audiences Increasing Nightly.
WEEK: Theatre Crowded Nightly.
WEEK: Continued Changes Nightly.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,

PART I.

GRAND MUSICAL MELANGE.

I.—Descriptive Song by HARRY STANLEY, "The Death of General Stonewall Jackson."
II.—Songs "After the Ball," & "Tommy Atkins." Miss FANNY STANLEY.
III.—Song, "Ho, Jolly Jenkins." (Pat's Song from Ivanhoe) SIGNOR FRANZ ANDREE.
From the Academy Musi., Rome, now *en tour* in the East.
IV.—Song "Farewell, Marguerite" Miss NELLIE de LORME.
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THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

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"Dear Dr. Hall, I am greatly interested in the work you are doing to establish the revolutionary Philosophy of Substantialism of which you are the founder; but especially am I personally interested in your system of treating disease without medicine. I am a living monument to the value of your wonderful discovery, having been a subject of its benefits for several months past. There is no sort of comparison between my present exuberant state of health and the miserable condition in which your "Health Pamphlet" found me less than a year ago. I frankly declare to you and to the whole world, that if any man should offer me a certified cheque for dol 5,000 on condition that I should cease to use your drugless remedy, I should unhesitatingly spurn such an offer as not worthy of a moment's consideration. * * *

'I can never express in words the debt of gratitude I owe you for the revelation of that little book as I confidently expect, under its instructions, to live many years longer and that my working capacity will be more than doubled.

"I remain your friend and admirer,
71, Broadway, New York. "G. W. N. YOST.

Rev. Wayland Johnson, LL.D., Pastor of the Baptist Church at Newtown, writes January 21:—

Dear Sir,—Several months ago I began to use your health treatment. At that time I was utterly broken down in health. I was unfit for any work that required close application and a clear head. For years I had been tormented with the most persistent dyspepsia so that I could hardly eat anything without suffering great discomfort, and could eat nothing in sufficient quantities to give me proper nutrition. I suffered constantly from nervous prostration, and had frequent attacks of vertizo. My sleep was unrefreshing, and always insufficient. For a dozen years I had not averaged three hours' sleep a night. My mind had lost its grip and I had no pleasure in books or thought. I had tried a numberless variety of remedies, and received only temporary relief from any. Since I have given your treatment fair trial I can most heartily say that not only does its theory perfectly satisfy my reason, but its actual use has wholly changed my condition. I am enjoying life and work, and all the whole gloom and despondency are gone. I am almost wholly free from all stomach troubles, get sufficient refreshing sleep, find my mind clear and vigorous, and feel all the freshness that makes life worth living.—Very sincerely, WAYLAND JOHNSON.

Waterville, January 1, 1892.

Dear Dr.,—Nearly three years ago I lost a son from that dread disease, consumption, and last spring, when I obtained your Health Pamphlet, his brother was going the same way, and the doctors had given him up, only administering morphine. He felt such relief from your treatment the first time, that we at once dispensed with the morphine, and he has not taken a drop of medicine since, and is well and hearty to-day. I felt that if I had known before of your wonderful and ever-to-be praised treatment, my other dear son would be living now.—Yours truly, JESSIE G. SIMS, P.M.

Rev. W. P. Hall (no relative of Dr. Hall), at Point Peninsula, N. V., writes:—

DR. HALL.

"Dear Sir,—I have just answered a letter from Utah Territory. A friend wished to know if my testimonial was given correctly in the Microcosm. I answered yes; that it was true to the letter, and that my endorsement was nowhere nearly as strong as I could now truthfully make it. I told him that your treatment had cured me of rheumatism, kidney disease, catarrh and other complications of disease, so that from crutches and helplessness, I am now as well and free from disease as 20 years ago. I have already received and answered more than 60 letters from all parts of the country, re-affirming the truth of my testimonial, and I will gladly answer one hundred times sixty if thereby I can induce sufferers to try your treatment, as I declare before God my unfaltering conviction, both from my own experience and observation in numerous cases, that your discovery, if properly used and persevered in, will cure any form of curable illness that flesh is heir to. I am ready now to proclaim to all men unreservedly that your treatment, as set forth in your Health Pamphlet, and without drugs of any kind, is the healing balm for the afflicted, that is, capable to supplying health to every suffering son and daughter of Adam. Let me know how I can serve you, and command me freely.—Your friend gratefully. W. P. HALL.

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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY
GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA.
HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road. Offg. Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Rs. 80
PER ANNUM WILL SECURE
Rs. 10,000 on DEATH;
Rs. 10,000 on PERMANENT TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 5,000 on PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 60 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 15 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABLEMENT.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Opium Commission, Town Hall, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.
Meet, Bombay Foxhounds, Santa Cruz.
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, Cooria.
Annual Meeting, Breach Candy Swimming Bath, 8-30 a.m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Byrce Bunder.
Music at the Arts Exhibition, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Idar and La Serena entered the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday next.

AN ORDINATION.—The Bishop of Bombay will hold an ordination on Friday morning at 8 o'clock in St. Nicholas' Church, Frere Road. The preacher will be the Rev. Father Hopkins, O.S.P.

BURGLARY AT BHENDY BAZAAR.—Comer Lalji, residing in a room on the first floor of a chawl situated in Bhima Shroff's Wady, off Bhendy Bazaar, locked the door of his room at 6-30 p.m. on Monday and went to dine at his friend's house, but on his return at 8-30 p.m. found that the staple on the door had been wrenched off, and gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 463, stolen from a wooden box, the lock of which had also been forced open.

MUSIC AT THE ARTS EXHIBITION.—The following programme will be played at the Secretariat by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., at 5-30 this evening :—

March.....	Under the Double-Eagle..Wagner.
Overture	Le Due Doisme .....Auber.
Valse	The Grenadiers .....Waldteufel.
Scena	E. Cabalotta—(Ernani).... Verdi.
Schottische ..	The Pride of Arran .....Florence Fare.
Fantasia.....	Hillomnia Bouquet .....Kappey.
Lancers	State Ball .....Oscar Seydel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE AT FALKLAND ROAD.—At a quarter past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a stack of hay belonging to different cart-drivers and situate on a piece of land at the junction of Falkland, Churney, and Foras Roads. The fire-brigade stations were immediately communicated with, and the Fort, Byculla, Pydhownie and Gowalia Tank steamers at once repaired to the scene, but their services were not required as the flames were extinguished in ten minutes by water from a hose, attached to a stand-pipe. The damage is estimated at Rs. 10. The fire is attributed to careless beedee smoking.

CHEATING THE SHOP-KEEPERS.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Rustomji Pestonji, a vagrant, was charged with cheating and attempting to cheat Mr. John Fido and Mr. J. H. Fernandez in respect of Rs. 10 and Rs. 7 respectively. Inspector Roberts had also charged him with being a vagrant and unable to give a satisfactory account of himself. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. His Worship, after recording further evidence, convicted the accused on both charges, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE AT LOWER COLABA.—Shortly after Monday midnight, a number of bales of unpressed cotton stacked on a piece of ground at Lower Colaba, were found to be on fire. On an alarm being raised, the fire engine belonging to the Cotton Trade Association kept at the Cotton Green was at once wheeled to the spot and began to play on the burning bales. Telephonic messages were immediately sent to the different fire-brigade stations, and in a few minutes the Pydhonie, Byculla and Fort steamers repaired to the scene, but they were not brought into requisition as the flames were brought under control by the engine belonging to the Cotton Trade Association. The damage done to the cotton by fire and water is roughly estimated at Rs. 2,000. The outbreak is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry yesterday at the Girgaum Back Road, regarding the death of Lalji Tribhowan, aged forty-four years, the son of a cotton broker, residing at Shamset Street. The circumstances under which the deceased's body was found lying in the compound of an oart at Girgaum Back Road, had already been reported in these columns. Dr. Sidney-Smith, who made an autopsy of the body, said that there were no marks of violence on the body. The heart was abnormally large and fatty and so also was the liver. The lungs were congested and the bladder was empty. From the *post mortem* appearances he was of opinion that the death was due to heart disease. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

AN UNFORTUNATE MOTHER.—At 6 o'clock on Monday [illegible] a newly born male child was found by one [illegible]bbir Mahomed Oomerally wrapped up in a [illegible]unny and lying in a sweepers' gully at [illegible] Street. The information was immediately communicated to the police, who arrived on the spot and had the child removed to the Motlabai Hospital where it died at 9 p.m. on the same day. From inquiries made by the police it was ascertained that a woman named Habeebai, who is the wife of one Balla Bowdeen, a muccadum in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, residing at Telly Mohalla, was the mother of the deserted child. It appears that Balla Bowdeen was not on good terms with his wife Habeeba for the last two years, and it is now supposed that a Callasee, named Ameer, who is at present away from Bombay, is the father of the abandoned infant. Habeebai was also removed to the Motlabai Hospital and is at present under police surveillance, as she is chargeable under Section 317 of the Indian Penal Code. At an inquest held yesterday at the Motlabai Hospital on the body of the child, the coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that the death of the infant was due to natural causes.

FIRE AT MAZAGON.—At half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the mixing room of the Framji Petit Mills, at Mazagon. At the time of the outbreak the mixing room was full of loose cotton, and had it not been for the two donkey engines of the mill the flames would have caused considerable damage. Immediately on the alarm raised those two engines were located near the tank of the mill and began to play on the flames with an abundant supply of water. In the meantime the fire engines from the Fort, Pydhonee, Byculla and Chinchpoogly arrived on the scene, but all of them were not brought into requisition, as the donkey engines had confined the flames to the mixing room. The Fort and Byculla steamers were set in motion with a copious supply of water from the main and their efforts, ably assisted by the donkey engines, resulted in the complete suppression of the conflagration in half an hour after the outbreak. The amount of damage done by fire and water is not yet ascertained, but it is believed to be about Rs. 10,000, the damage done by water being greater than that by fire. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The property is said to have been covered by insurance.

LODGE EXCELSIOR.—The meeting of the above Lodge was held on the 8th instant, in the Bhusawul Masonic Hall, " which is situated on the south-west bank of the River Taptee " to install their Wor. Mast-erelect Bro. Algernon E. Abbott and office bearers for the present year. Wor. Bros. Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Kapadia, I. M. P., assisted by Wor. Bros. Fraser and William Holder, had much pleasure in installing their worthy master. Wor. Bro. James Fraser congratulated the I. P. M. on the efficient and satisfactory manner in which the Lodge had been worked in the past year, and the interest he had taken in raising a fund to erect a Masonic Hall of their own, " which, we hope, will not be long distant." After business the brethren joined their guest in the Banqueting Hall adjoining the Lodge at 9-15 p.m., at a sumptuous repast, which was prepared under the personal supervision of Mr. Menese, the proprietor of the Bhusawal refreshment rooms. After the toast of the evening was drunk a few songs and recitations were given. In addition to Wor. Bro. W. Holder, Bros. W. A. Connell and G. Andreas graced the occasion on behalf of Lodge Friendship and Harmony. Besides the above brethren were Bros. Bejorjee Rustomjee, [illegible] W. Perozshaw Nusservanjee, I. W. W. O. Malley, S.D., W. Osborne, I. D., E. Rosambeau, I.G., F. Swete-Whitekir, and Mr. *Johnstone, our* energetic P. W. I.

PERSONATING A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Framji Bhicaji charged Shaikh Kadar Shaikh Abdulla with personating a policeman, and cheating. At the Chowkney bazaar on the 12th instant, a young Hindu, named Tribhowan Vijbhukhandas was offering certain gold ornaments for sale to a dealer in gold and silver ornaments, when the accused suddenly went up to the shop and wanted delivery of the ornaments offered by the young man for sale. He falsely represented that he was a policeman in the Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, and the ornaments in question were a portion of certain stolen property, in connection with which he was making inquiries. The goldsmith replied that he knew the Hindu who belonged to a good family and was not one likely to commit a theft. While they were thus disputing, a policeman repaired to the scene and inquired what the matter was, when he was told that the accused said he belonged to the police force. He put him a few questions and on suspicion took him into custody. After hearing the evidence for the prosecution and the statement of the accused, his Worship convicted and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held at the rooms of the Society, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 31st ultimo, when Mr. Jivanjee Jamsetjee Modi, B.A., took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The election of the following new member was announced :—Brigadier-General M. H. Nicholson, Bombay Army, Commanding at Deesa. Mr. W. R. Sandford, Madras Railway, at Podanur, was elected as corresponding member of the Society. A paper on the rite of Human Sacrifice in ancient, mediæval, and modern India, and other countries, was then read by Mr. Purushotam Balkrishna Joshi.

The following is a short outline of this paper :—The most fundamental doctrine of Brahaminic Hinduism is that non-destruction of life is the last of religions. Such being the case, it will be naturally presumed that the offering of human victims must be foreign to the religious instinct of the Hindus not only of the present day, but even of the Vedic and Puranic periods. But a careful perusal of the religious literature of the Hindus shows many traces of the practice of human sacrifice in India. Rig-Veda, the earliest of the four Vedas, contains no trace of this revolting rite, but it is the later Puranas and Tantras which contain several traces of human sacrifice. Mr. Joshi belives that this is due to the influence of the Dravidians, whose regions the Aryans gradually conquered. It is true that Dr. Haug points to the 90th hymn of the Rig-Veda Sanhita containing an allusion to human sacrifice, but it must be remembered that the hymn in question is an allegory, and that scholars like Max Muller, Muir and Colebrooke consider that the hyman has a modern tone and does not belong to the ancient portion of the Rig-Veda. The first positive mention we have in the ancient Hindu religious book of this cruel rite is in the Aitarya Brahaman of the Rig-Veda. But though we find there an allusion to the rite in the story of Hurishchandra and his son, we have no positive evidence of any actual sacrifice. In the Mahabharate we find a distinct proof of the actual celebration of a human sacrifice. Mr. Joshi illustrates this by an interesting story (Sections 127-128). But in the instance in question the rite was never observed as a religious duty. Mr. Joshi then traced the very interesting history of this custom from the time of mediæval India to that of modern India. A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Joshi for his excellent paper finished the business of the meeting.

THE COMING ACTION AGAINST THE BARODA STATE.

HER HIGHNESS, the senior widowed Rani of the late ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, as we stated the other day, claims her jewels, &c., worth over one million pounds sterling, from the British Government and the Baroda State, and has addressed the following letter through Mr. Kavanagh, her solicitor, to Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office :—

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge, through Mr. Diamond, M. P., your reply, dated 11th instant, to my requisitions on behalf of my client, her Highness the senior Rani of the late ex-Gaekwar of Baroda. With due deference, I humbly submit that the jewels &c., consisting of her Highness's stridhana or dowry, is private, and not State property. This my contention I can fully establish by Hindu Law, and the laws of all civilised nations, as well as from the admitted acts of your British Resident at Baroda, the late Sir L. Pelly, who undertook in writing to protect the jewels, &c., for the Ranis, this undertaking was given to the Ranis, with the consent of the Government of India. I am in a position to produce Sir L. Pelly's written undertaking to the Ranis, as well as the deeds by which the property was conveyed to the royal ladies. Regarding the unspent balances saved from the late ex-Gaekwar of Baroda's yearly allowance, and which you state lapsed to the Baroda State, I submit you are in error. You will find in the Report of the Administration of Baroda State for 1875-1879, page 18, paragraph 64 the following : " A sum of one and-a-half lakhs of British rupees is to be yearly placed to the credit of the Government of Madras by the Administration of Baroda, and is to be drawn on monthly by the officer in political charge of the ex-Gaekwar for the expenses of the ex-Gaekwar's establishment, which includes his two wives." By this Government order no mention is made of the unspent balances lapsing to the Baroda State. The whole of this allowance belonged to the ex-Gaekwar, and the unspent balances *a fortiori* belong to his Highness's widowed Ranis.—I have, &c.

MAURICE D. KAVANAGH.

The Temple, 22nd January,

THE HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

WE have been requested to notify that the Schools Athletic Sports will commence each day at 3-30 p.m., sharp. As there are about 400 entries in all, competitors are requested to be on the ground each day ready to answer to their names by 3-15 p.m. Each school is advised to send a couple of masters with the competitors to keep them together. Any competitor who does not answer to his name when called, five minutes before starting each event, will be disqualified and each event will be started punctually to the minute fixed on the programme without waiting for any competitor. None but competitors and masters in charge will be admitted into the competitors' tent for which tickets will be issued ; any competitor failing to produce his ticket will be refused entrance. By kind permission of Major E. S. Luard and officers, the band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play a selection of music during Thursday afternoon.

THE PEYTON MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following is the latest list of subscriptions to the Major General Peyton Memorial Fund :—

	Rs.
Brought over.....	2999
R J Haselden.....	50
Santapa Vasudev	25
Pundilik Sheshgiri Bhat	20
S G Hegde.....	15
Mangesh Nagapa	15
J McNeill.....	15
Mahableshwar Nagapa	15
Basson Gowda	17
Yeshwant Ramkrishna	20
Chanbasan Gowda.....	15
Subscribers under Rs. 15 each.....	196
Total Rs...	3,432

W. H. TALBOT,
Honorary Secretary.

Chandwadi, 10th February.

DIVINE SERVICES.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
6 p.m.—Litany and a Course of Readings.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAON.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman. Hymns 123 and 214.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.
9-10 a.m.—Matins (Choral) ; Instruction to children by Rev. Fr. Gardiner.
8 p.m.—Litany (Choral) ; Sermon by Rev. Fr. Kershaw ; and Complin (Choral).

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
SERVICES FOR SAILORS.

Divine Service will be held on board the s. s. Taif, in the Princes Dock, on Wednesday evening, at half past seven, o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

The new member of the American Congress was enjoying the hospitality of one of the most amiable and attractive women of Washington, and was doing admirably until she led him into trouble with the remark : " I am afraid you find Washington rather dull at present. There is very little excitement, excepting what you find in the way of duty at the Capitol." " It is rather monotonous," he asserted. " No doubt you have an occasional *mauvais quart d'heure* ? " " No," he replied ; and then leaning over confidentially : " I haven't tasted anything stronger than tea for a year."

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE !—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fother gill's Madonal, Re. -8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

DISPUTE REGARDING THE APOLLO AND OTHER HOTELS.

COWASJEE PALLONJEE POCHKHANAWALLA VS HORMUSJEE MANOCKJEE MODY.

THE plaintiff, a son of the late Pallonjee Pestonjee, proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel at Byculla, brought this suit for a declaration that certain partnership deeds, dated 23rd June, 1881, and 24th August, 1891, and an alleged adjustment of accounts and release, dated 14th October, 1889, were not binding on the plaintiff and should be set aside ; that an account be taken of the alleged partnership between the plaintiff and the defendant since 1st July, 1881, the plaintiff being willing to allow to the defendant a reasonable sum per mensem from that time as manager of the hotels ; that the balance in the hands of the defendant, after deducting all proper disbursements, be ascertained ; that the partnership constituted by the deed of the 24th August, 1891, may be dissolved by order of the Court ; that a receiver may be appointed, &c. Mr. Vicajee and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

The direct evidence of the plaintiff was continued yesterday.

Cowasjee Pallonjee, the plaintiff, in further examination by Mr. Vicajee, said no fresh account was opened on the 1st January 1891. The defendant kept the accounts, and witness relied on him. He did not ask defendant for an account to be rendered to him. Certain statements in the agreement with the defendant were wrong and incorrect. The National Bank account was kept by the defendant. Witness went with the defendant to the Bank, and in the presence of the manager, signed cheques as required by the defendant. He carried on the correspondence relating to the business of the hotel, and signed it as manager. All the letters were signed by the defendant as manager. The Adelphi Hotel continued from 1831 to 1892, anp the Adelphi Family Hotel from 1881 te 1885. The Victoria Hotel continued from 1881 to June 1891, and it was managed entirely by the defendant. The Victoria Family Hotel was caused to be opened by the defendant in 1885 and continued till 1902. He closed it of his own will. The Apollo Hotel was started in 1887, and the Apollo Family Hotel in 1889 ; and both still continue. Defendant managed both these hotels, and kept the books. A metha was kept at the Adelpi Hotel, but the defendant came in the evenings and took copies of the accounts. Leases were entered into with the Port Trustees regarding land adjoining the Apollo Hotel, in the joint names of witness and defendant. Witness did not know about the documents, and he signed them as required by the defendant. Witness trusted him entirely. The defendant contracted with the Port Trustees about the leases. On the 1st August, 1888, the defendant, in his own name, took an assignment from Ebrahim Gunny of land relating to the hotel. He also opened an account in his own name with the Oriental Bank, but witness did not know if the account related to the hotel. Buildings were erected on the land adjoining the Apollo Hotel by the defendant in his own name, out of the profits of the Victoria Hotels. Defendant kept the accounts, but never showed them to witness and never explained how much the profits were. Witness received certain sums from time to time from the hotel property. According to agreement, witness was to receive Rs. 200 per mensem ; but the payments were not regularly made, and were reduced by degrees in amount. Afterwards defendant paid witness only Rs. 250 per day. Witness could not say the total sum he had received. Defendant once came at night and beat witness's children, and witness remained quiet from fear. He was accompanied by one Gool Mahomed. Defendant took witness and Gool Mahomed with him from the Apollo Hotel. Whenever witness's wife asked the defendant for monies for expenses, the defendant used to say that Pallonjee, plaintiff's father, had left for them only " pieces of iron and wood," i. e., nothing of value. Consequent on the quarrel with defendant, witness's wife left the Delphi Hotel at night, and his children the next morning. Defendant abused witness's wife and children, and assaulted his daughter named Hambai. He dragged the children out of their beds, and threw them down on the floor. Dr. Mackay, a resident in the hotel, hearing the quarrel, came and interfered. Defendant has two sons, named Jehangir and Shapurjee, who were at the time living at the Adelphi. They were kept to watch witness and follow him wherever he went. One of them slept in his room. Witness on another occasion signed another agreement at the defendant's request. Witness made no enquiry before signing the agreement, because he stood in fear of defendant. He feared that he might assault him as he had assaulted his children. Witness did not sign the agreement of his own free will. No accounts were submitted to witness.

Mr. Vicajee complained that Mr. Mendosa, a witness for the defendant, was in Court, although all witnesses had been ordered to leave the Court. Mendosa thereupon left the Court.

His Lordship said it was understood that all witnesses were to remain out of the Court.

Witness, continuing, said the adjustment of accouts was only nominal. No books or documents were ever brought before him; and he never exmined any. Where the adjustment was signed, no one of the defendant and witness were present. The attesting witnesses, Noormahomed and Mendosa were not there at all. Defendant always went to the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, solicitors. Witness never went with him about the correspondence. Defendant attended to witness's domestic as well as hotel correspondence. There were some books left in the godown of the Adelphi Hotel by defendant's order. He told witness not to show the books to any one. They related to the business of the Adelphi Hotel. They remained in the godown for many years and were taken out just before the suit was filed in September, 1892. Witness never opened the godown for the books from the time they were locked up about eight years ago. A list of them was made when the books were taken out in July, 1892, and removed to the office of the witness's solicitors. Witness had made an affidavit in the documents in which the books mentioned. He had kept no other documents ; they were all kept by the defendant. Witness's wife returned to him at the end of 1891. Defendant told witness to sign the English deed of partnership at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, and witness did so. His wife and children had returned to him at the Adelphi before that time. Before the document (a will) was ready, witness, at the defendant's request, went to the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee once or twice. Defendant said the document was the witness's will which he had ordered to be prepared. Witness asked at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee if the will was ready, and Mr. Hormusjee told him it was not ready. Witness had given no instructions whatever for a will to be drawn up ; they were given by the defendant himself. At the execution of the document, witness, the defendant and Dr. Ruttonjee were present.

Mr. Vicajee : Who is Dr. Ruttonjee ?

Witness : My sister's brother. (Laughter.)

Mr. Vicajee : Your sister's brother ? (Laughter.)

Witness : My wife's sister's brother.

Witness, continuing, said the document was interpreted to him in about five minutes. The interpreter Muncherjee, told witness it was a will ; and that after his (witness's) death, he was to get Rs. 200 a month.

His Lordship : Did the interpreter tell you that you were to get Rs. 200 a month after your death ? (Laughter.)

Witness : He said that, after my death, the hotel was to be closed, and I was to get Rs. 200 a month. (Laughter again.)

His Lordship : Did the interpreter tell you you were to get Rs. 200 a month after your death ?

Witness : Yes, he told me so. (Renewed laughter.)

Witness, continuing, said he had never seen any accounts regarding the new building for the Apollo Hotel. He had never been consulted about an item of Rs. 33,000 spent for the building of the hotel. Defendant was unemployed only to manage the business of the hotel. Soon after the execution of this document witness's wife took him to Jamnagar, where his stayed about three months and a half. Witness never spoke to anybody at Jamnagar about his business relations. He received a summons at Jamnagar about the execution of the document before the Registrar. He told his wife that it referred to his will. After his return to Bombay, some correspondence took place about the document. Witness said it was not registered (although as a matter of fact it had been registered.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang : I purchased these hotels in 1877. Defendant did not become my manager till 1879. After some time, he said he did not want to continue as manager. He was a good hotel manager, and I was anxious to keep him.

Did you not offer to make him your partner if he continued ?—No.

Did you not tell Eduljee, managing clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, to prepare a draft of a deed of partnership between you and defendant ?—I did not. Defendant may have done so.

The deed of partnership was executed, and it is attested by Dr. Blaney and Mr. Vincent ?—I don't know. I did not see them attest it.

If Dr. Blaney swears that he attested the document in your presence, would that be untrue ?—I cannot say. It was not attested in my presence. I signed it as a document appointing defendant as a manager on a salary. I was told so.

Did you ask him for an account of the management since you signed the document ?—No. I never asked him for an account from 1881 up to this time. I fully trusted him. I don't know if I had any private servants while I lived at the Adelphi. The defendant supplied the food and paid the wages of the servants ; and besides, I drew Rs. 150 a month. I don't know if the defendant drew the same amount. I was not consulted about the building of the Apollo Hotel extension.

Did you agree to it ?—I did not say a word about it. I saw the building going on, but said nothing.

The Apollo Hotel had to be furnished ?—I don't know what the cost was.

Whatever the cost was, it had to be paid for out of the profits ?—Yes, it had to be paid for out of the profits. Defendant had no monies of his own.

The Adelphi Hotels were held on leases ?—I don't know. Defendant attended to them.

Since the suit you have renewed the lease of the Adelphi Hotel about six months ago ?—Yes. Formerly there was no lease. There was a heavy rental. I don't know how much it was. Defendant paid it.

It was Rs. 1,300 a month in your father's time ?—Yes. In 1881, the furniture in the Adelphi was rather old. The rent for the Adelphi Family was Rs. 500 a month. The rent for the Victoria was Rs. 450 or Rs. 475 a month. When the Apollo Hotel was opened the Adelphi Family was given up ; and very few lodgers came to the Adelphi Hotel. Defendant proposed to start the Apollo Hotel, and I told him to do as he liked. Some land near the Apollo Hotel was leased from Hajee Cosman Chotani in the joint names of the defendant and myself. Defendant's name was joined without my knowledge or consent. I left the whole matter to him. I then took a piece of land on the Colaba side in our joint names. I signed the lease. Another portion of the hotel was built upon that land. I took another piece of land from Ebrahim Gunny in the name of the defendant only. I did not give my consent ; I did not know ; I did not understand it. I did not see this notice (produced) in the " Rast Goftar " newspaper. I don't recollect whether the defendant, in a Small Causes Court case, stated that he was joint proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel. I don't recollect whether I was examined as a witness in the case, and stated that I was co-proprietor of the hotel with defendant. I don't know if my wife has been on bad terms with the defendant. I don't know if he wished to separate from me. I wrote this letter (produced) because the defendant wished me to sign it. In that letter witness entreated the defendant not to separate from him, but to do with the hotels as he liked without minding the caprices of witness's wife. I can read a little only of Gujerati. I wrote this letter at the defendant's dictation. I can write what is dictated to me. No adjustments of accounts had been made between me and the defendant previous to the execution of the deed of partnership, nor were copies of them made into books. The document must have been attested by Dr. Blaney and Mr. Vincent after I had executed it. I did not go to Mr. Hormusjee, solicitor, in company of Dr. Ruttonjee, and ask him to try and persuade the defendant not to separate from me as a partner.

Did not you, and the defendant, and Dr. Ruttonjee go to Mr. Hormusjee, solicitor, and ask him to prepare a new deed of partnership ?—I did go with them, but I said nothing. Defendant may have said so. I did not hear him say so. I left everything to him. Mr. Hormusjee did not read to me the draft agreement, nor suggest my employing an accountant to examine the books.

Did not you go to Mr. Hormusjee's house, where the draft was explained to you ?—No, not to me.

Did you not desire that, if you died within the ten years, the defendant should give security for your share being retained ?—No.

Did you not tell Mr. Hormusjee that you had resolved to share the furniture at the Adelphi Hotel with the defendant ?—No, I did not. Mr. Muncherjee, interpreter, interpreted the dead of partnership to me at the time of the execution, but not eleven days before it.

Do you mean to tell the Court that the interpreter did not interpret this document to you ?—He turned over the pages and told me that, if I died a salary of Rs. 200 was to be paid me ; and that if defendant died the hotel was to be closed. I don't remember. I only signed it as my will. I don't remember if Mr. Nanu congratulated me on the execution of the deed, and wished me a long continuance of the partnership. Before the Registrar I was put a number of questions, but I don't remember what they were. I did not tell the Registrar that I was of unsound mind.

Did not the Registrar require you to produce a medical certificate that you were of sound mind ?—I don't remember.

Did you not go with your solicitor, Mr. Craigie, and tell the Registrar that Dr. Kay, your medical attendant, was of opinion that you could understand what was asked you ?—I don't remember.

And did not Mr. Craigie then throw up your business ?—He did not tell me so. I dont remember his doing so.

Ever since 1887 the license of the Apollo Hotel has been granted in the joint names of yourself and the defendant. How was itso if the defendant was only your manager ?—I don't know what the defendant did. I don't remember if the defendant went to Damaun three or four times.

Re-examined by Mr. Vicajee. When the defendant went to Damaun, his son, Jehangirjee, managed the business of the hotel, and to give me all information regarding it. Jehangirjee used to go to the Adelphi Hotel and manage it in the absence of his father. My share or liability in the business of the hotel was never ascertained since 1881. I am perfectly in the dark as to the state of the hotel monies. My attention had everything under his control. This book which contains my initials, was all written by defendant's son, Shapurjee, Whenever I asked the defendant for an account, he got angry and abused me in the presence of the servants, saying. Pallonjee had left nothing but iron and pieces of wood. That was the reason for my not asking for an account of the hotels. I have never seen an account of the borrowings of Rs. 300 for the hotel, nor have I ever passed promissory notes in refernce thereto. I heard of the assignment of the lease from Ebrahim Gunny in the name of the defendant after it was so taken. The same thing happened about the other leases.

Jamsetjee Dosabhoy, a public accountant and auditor, said he had examined the books of the hotels, on behalf of the plaintiff, from 1st July 1881, to 31st December 1892. Witness produced a statement he had prepared regarding the books shown him and the books which were wanting or not kept at all. No balances in the cash-books had been drawn or carried forward. The totals were not often correct. The balances were also incorrect. No general or trade ledger was kept. There was nothing to show the capital, the share of the partners, the stock-in-trade, the monies drawn by the partners or the lodgers' account. There was only one book at the Apollo Hotel of the outstandings. No account was kept of the partnership business in the manner provided for in the agreement. No regular ledger, journal, or cash-book was kept. There was nothing in the accounts to show what were cheque-payments. There was no trace in the books of any annual adjustments ; nor were any adjustments possible from the manner in which the accounts were kept. An examination of the books enabled the witness to say that no adjustment was made on the 14th October, 1889. None of the books had been closed, or stock taken, or debts or liabilities or profits ascertained. The total of the income had not been ascertained.

At this stage the Court adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall s—700 bales cotton, Thos Moore and Co ; 1,125 cwts myrabolams, Sewjee Ramjee ; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 55 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 60 bales hemp, V G Shanvi ; 45 bales wool and 62 bales goat-hairs, H M Abu.

Australia s—122 cwts turmeric, W and A Graham and Co ; 929 cwts bone-meal, J Ludha.

FOR LONDON.

Rome s—1,375, cwts myrabolams, Sewjee Ramjee ; 250 cwts coir yarn, D Manockjee ; 15 cwts ivory, a Ahmed : 12 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co ; 9 cwts cowdee and ½ cwt ivory, Essajee Esmaijee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Florida s—100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 485 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Arthur Head s—100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 8,000 cwts linseed, Nausee Khairaz and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

St Enoch s—1,320 cwts myrabolams, David Sassoon and Co ; 10,005 cwts ground nuts, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 2,032 cwts rapeseed, and 31,702 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K. Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Idar s—1,000 cwts teaseed, Ralli Brothers ; 925 cwts mowraseed, and 6,450 cwts gingellyseed, Joan Fachiri.

Australia s—300 cwts wheat, Ralli. Brothers.

Sheikh s—200 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co ; 212 cwts gum, Engene Meiffre.

FOR GENOA.

Idar s—350 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Prierde Saone and Co ; 460 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers ; 4 000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—12 bales piece-goods, and 101 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 40 bales twist, C Macloraid and Co ; 2 bales piece-goods, E Shapoorjee ; 700 lbs gold stones, S Dossabhoy and Co ; 200 cwts oniens, D Shapoojee ; 50 bales twist, Framjee, Sons and Co ; 12 cwts gum, M Dawoodbhoy.

Maria Valeire s—600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—40 bales twist, Sorabjee M Talati and Co ; 50 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co ; 50 bales twist, M Hurruckchand ; 119 bales twist and 15 bales piece goods E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co.

Maria Valerie s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Maria Vallrie s—70 bales twist, Dinshaw B Currance and Co ; 32 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co.

THE statement that the Princess of Wales has decided to withdraw entirely from society, says the London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post*, is widely believed in high social quarters to have substantial foundation in fact. It is notorious that for a long time past—in fact since the death of the Duke of Clarence—her Royal Highness has shrunk from publicity of any kind, and that to all requests made to her to take part in public functions the same answer has been returned, that she regretted her inability to comply with the wishes of those who approached her. Strong, however, as her Royal Highness's present desire for retirement is, there is no reason to suppose that her withdrawal from social and public duties will be permanent. It is hoped that much benefit will accrue to the Princess's health from the projected Mediterranean trip, and that some time not far distant, though probably not the next London season, she will resume her place in society.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HER Majesty's steamer Sphinx, under the command of Captain J H Pelly, sailed yesterday for the Persian gulf.

THE s s La Serena, 1,447 tons, Captain W M Dodd, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Colombo (8th February) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Morison and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Japan, 1865 tons, Captain F W Packhan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (14th January) via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 36 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's Kola, 497 tons, Capiain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (10th February) via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, 2 horses, and the following passengers :—Mr Walshe, Mrs Kowbury, Captain Broome, and 655 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEBRUARY 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
C	Mobile.....	930	McAdam..	Red Sea.....	14-2	B & P S N Co
D	Calder.....	400	Lockyer ..	Red Sea..	13-2	B & P S N Co
F	Taif.....	878	Hannah	Mauritius..	15-2	H C Joosub
H	Java	919	Frohawk.....	Zanzibar ...	15-2	B I S N Co
K	Venus	133	Florentine	Aden	20-2	V Ebram
P	Arthur Head.	1357	Lennard.	Dunkirk..	20-2	W & A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri.....	Fakeera.....	Bhawnager ..	13-2 Shepherd & Co
Satrunji.....	Ahmed	Karachi.....	14-2 do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Rome	3022	Danieli.....	London	24-2	P & O Co
2	Australia s ...	2221	Tait	Liverpool..	14-2	W & A Graham
3	Sheikh s..	2826	Newry	Muscotte....	N F Killick Nixon & Co	
4	Rohilla	3174	Nantes	China	21-2	P & O Co
8	M. Valeri ...	2344	Costanzo.....	China.....	21-2	A L S N Co
12	Methley Hall...	2182	Buck ...	Liverpool..	18-2	E Bates & Co
15	Gwalior	1618	Blackburn	China ...	15-2	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola			M Mackenzie & Co
Kapurthala	Karachi	13-2	Do.

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Sutlej		4164-38	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	La Serena (s)	Dodd	Colombo, Feb 8.
13	Kola (s).....	Russell	Karachi, Feb 10.
	Japan (s

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT VITHULWADY.

MR. BOMONJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 P.M., on the premises, by the direction of Messrs. Govindji Thakersey Mooljee, Gokuldas Cooverji and Virchand Dipchand, executors of the last will and testament of Visram Mowji, deceased, assignees of the mortgage dated 7th day of October 1882, and made between Hemraj Cursondas of the one part, and Ramchunder Hemraj of the other, and of the further charge dated the 3rd day of April, 1884, and made between Hemraj Cursondas of the one part and Ramchunder Hemraj of the other part, and another further charge dated 6th day of June, 1888, and made between Nurotam Hunsraj and Ramanuar Hemraj

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground mentioned into one with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Vithulwadi, on the north side thereof in the subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward C. No. 1630, and street Nos. 71, 730, 75, and containing by admeasurement 2341 square yards or thereabouts, and further particulars will be found in Gujrati papers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas Dhurumsey and Cama, Solicitors for the vendors or to the undersigned Auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, February 14, 1894. Auctioneer.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MANGALORE TILES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will, pursuant to the order made by the Small Causes Court on 8th February, 1894, in Suit No. 2394 of 1893, Dharamdas Assanund vs. Hunsraj Ludha, sell by public Auction at Darookhana Bunder Mazageon—

10 000 Mangalore tiles,
750 Mangalore tiles broken.
38 Ridge tiles.

These tiles were shipped by Dharamdas Assanund, and the sale is made on his account, and he has signified his consent to the Court directing the sale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 cases white mulls.
1 case white jaconets No. 7306.
3 cases white drill.
1 „ musical clocks.
10 cases quarts beer.
1 case cigars.

On account and at the risk of Lulloobhai Panachand.

E S & Co
3136 11-20—10 cases bleached yarn, No. 2-30, each 300 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Mathuradass Jaitha—

F F
161 136-46—5 cases white shirtings,
& Co. 131-35—5 do. do.
F F 125-29—5 do. do.
163 140-44—5 do. do.
& Co.

On account and at the risk of Khimjee Heerjee—

E F
92 52—1 case white mulls.
& Co.

On account and at the risk of Jugjivun Premjee—

F F
159 155-65—100 cases white shirting prints.
& Co.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 14, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD VENETIAN AND PANELLED SHUTTERS, ZINC SHEET OF GUTTERS, CUT TREES, IRON TANK, POSTS, PIPES, IRON, &c.

Under instructions from S. Rebsch, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1894, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Storeyard, the following old materials, consisting, viz., planking, gate shutters, balusters, railings, bamboo cut trees, canvas C. C. privy stands, chunam ghanee wheel with iron, zinc sheet of gutters, venetian and panelled shutters, rafters, gates, proping sticks, tarpaulins, kerosine boxes and tin oil drums, iron tank, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 14, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT BYCULLA, NEAR THE NEW CATTLE BAZAAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and on account of those concerned, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or Foras freehold new salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being at Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,610 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north and east by the water drain, on the west partly by Government ground and partly by Haines Road, and on the south by the batty ground of Raghoo Ramji Jambookar, at present used as a cattle bazaar and which said piece of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 237, new No. 1375, new Survey No. 3458, and in the books of the Municipal Assessor under Street Nos. 147, 149, and 151 (2) 161 Haines Road, Ward No. 7077-79, and 7091, 7086.

For further particulars and catalogue of the conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 1-30 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, as under the different parties concerned, about 20 Arab, Persian, and country-bred cast horses. Amongst them are good hacks, go in single and double harness, and good pigstickers.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, about 14-1½ 5 years, old.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Damoderdas and Ramchand, Sudder Bazar, Meerut,

1 case drapery consisting of art muslin, cretone, gauze shirts, woollen socks, embroidered table covers, &c., &c.

Also the property of a gentleman consisting of teak and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table, side board chairs, whatnots, sofas reclining couches, bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, almyras with plate glass, mirror door, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 C. B. pony, 13-3, 8 years old, goes in saddle and harness.
1 bay gallo way, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second hand Victoria with removable coach box.
1 powerful grey Arab horse 8 years old, goes in single harness.
1 diamond framed safety bicycle by the Rulett's Cycling Co., cushion tyred, in good order, with brake oil can spanner.
1 pair of strong chesnut Arab horses, 14 hand.
1 strong built country made state carriage.
7 years' old, quiet, both go in single and double harness.

THE ROYAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

AUCTION SALE OF FLOUR MILL AND MACHINERY.

John Marshall, Esq., the Liquidator of the said Company, with the concurrence of the mortgagees, the Eastern Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited, will, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 a.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, through Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, the mill property hereunder particularly described, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate, lying and being at Mount Road, Victoria Lane, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and which forms part of a larger piece of land, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 129, new No 16919 and new Survey No, 3342, and is computed to contain by admeasurement 9,236 square yards or thereabouts, together with the mill buildings, engine and boiler house, and hereditaments thereon standing and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 7709, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Victoria Gardens and partly by the Sassoon Cotton Mill Compound, on or towards the west and north by the Victoria Gardens, and on or towards the south partly by the Victoria Gardens, and partly by the Victoria Cross Road, together with all the boilers, engines, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, and utensils at the time of sale on the said hereditaments, and used or intended or fitted to be used in connection with the business of the said Flour Mill Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Solicitors for the said liquidator, at Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the said Auctioneers.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Auction Sale of two very valuable Bungalows, at Mazagon near the Hancock Bridge, and opposite the "Hope Hall" Hotel.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties:—

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land, admeasuring one thousand nine hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, immediately adjoining the premises hereinafter secondly described and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 153, new No. 2422, old Survey No. 376 and New Survey No. 3321, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 4761 and street No. 10, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Mazagon Road, at Mazagon, in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the said road, on or towards the west and south by the property of the said Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, and on or towards the north by the piece of land hereinafter secondly described, and are now in the occupation of Mr. E. J. Smith.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land, admeasuring six thousand four hundred and fifty-six square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 451, new No 2321, old Survey No 376, and new Survey No 3324, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos 4765-6 and street Nos 12 and (1), and known as Homejee Hall, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Mazagon Road, at Mazagon, in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the said road, on or towards the west by the property of the late Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, and on or towards the south partly by the property of the said Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, and partly by the piece of land hereinbefore firstly described, and are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Arbuthnot Hormusji and Dinsha, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 14, 1894

TO COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., undertake
CHRONOMETER REPAIRS,
CHRONOMETER CLEANING,
CHRONOMETER RATINGS,
AND
THE REPAIR AND ADJUSTMENT
OF
ALL NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.

☞ CHRONOMETERS on hand, Ready Rated for Hire or Sale.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India)
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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
H. E. General Lord Roberts.
H. E. Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras.
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PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES

Are approved and recommended by all the most eminent Ophthalmic Surgeons in India. The paramount importance of spectacles being exactly suited to effect the alteration of refraction required is now generally recognized, and when professional advice is attainable the Doctor should always be consulted. For those however who have no such opportunity we shall be happy to forward on application a set of graduated test glasses with full directions for applying them. Applications for the use of these must be accompanied by a deposit remittance of Rs 20, which will be refunded in full on their return.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN SHAIK ABDOOLA DOCTER STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Amthoobai, widow and executrix of the will of the late Adamjee Jewnjee Rungwalla, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of July, 1892, the following property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, situate on the western side of Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the dwelling house built thereon, admeasuring on the north and south sides 74 feet in length, and in breadth on the east side 30 feet and 6 inches, and on the west side 29 feet, in all 167 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2858 and 3093, new No. 9839, old Survey Nos 2794, 4450, and new Survey No. 4377, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No 7085 and street Nos. 114 to 111 and 73 to 75, bounded on the east by the said Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage and Goolamchand Subadar street, on the north by the house of Mirza Jan Mookti, and on the south by the house of Khoja Rasool Ooka, and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Amthoobai.

For futher particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Furdoonjee Palonjee Pavri, the mortgagee's Solicitor, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer Sc s CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auct on Arsenal, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m.:—

A quantity of stores consisting of wrought iron, hoop and scrap leather pieces, sodawater bottles, felt cuttings, leather cuttings, cordage, rope, pawlins, &c., &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHALUXMEE ROAD, ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE ROAD LEADING TO MAHALUXMEE TEMPLE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Heomutram Nurbheram, the Transferree of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Jugonath Madhowrao, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of January, 1887, and made between the said mortgagers of the one part, and Parmanundas Vithuldas of the other part, the following property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land with a shed standing thereon admeasuring 400 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Mahaluxmee Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, and fronting on the west side of the road leading to Mahaluxmee Temple, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No and by the Collector of Assessment under No. A 87 and bounded on the East by a portion of the road leading to Mahaluxmee Temple, on the west by the property of Luxuman Leppoy, on the North by the property of the late Gunput Crishnajee, and on the South by the property of Visram Mowjee, and which premises formerly were and now are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mathowrao Bhaskerjee and Jugonath Madhowrao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 20th and WEDNESDAY, the 21st Instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean House, Nepean Sea Road, (entrance from Mount Nepean Road) Malabar Hill, the very valuable and elegant Wimbridge made complete suites of dining, drawing office and bedroom furniture, also English, made furniture, rich table glass and China, a firstrate full-sized slate billiard-table by John Roberts with balls, cues, six light gas lamps, &c., complete, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, rich gas chandeliers, very valuable oil and water colour pictures, very rare and costly Japanese bronzes and China French bronzes, choice table ornaments, windproof lamps, one handsome English-built dog-cart, by Keen of Farnham, a handsome English-made four-wheeled dog-cart, choice garden plants, &c., the property of PRYCE WERDON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE.

Of Furniture, etc., of H. H. JONES, Esq.
On SUNDAY, the 25th February, 1894.
At the Gas Works, Parel.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CANDAWADY, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD an Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Ramabai, widow of Rughoonath Jugonnath, and Jugonnath Rughoonath, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Anundibai, widow of Sewram Suryajee, Ramabai Sewram, and Laxmibai, widow of Narayan Sewram, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of July 1888, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of ground, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, situate at Candawady, fronting on the west side of the said Candawady Lane or cross road, in the subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 300 square yards (be the same little more or less), which includes the small piece of land lying on the north side of the said dwelling house, now standing in the name of the said Sewram Suryajee in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 61, and bounded on the east by the east of Bapoo Narcandy, on the west by the said Candawady Cross Road, on the north by the property of Luximon Bapsia Dhoome, and on the south by the property of Narayen Bhasker Josey, and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 61, new Nos. 561 573, new Survey No. 7510 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1 3, ward No. 894, street No. 15, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Sewram Suryajee and are now in the occupation of the said Anandibai, widow, and her tenants

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, February 14, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 13.

CONSOLS and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged in London yesterday, at 99 1/2, and 108 3/4, respectively. The market rate of discount was put up 1/8 per cent. in six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2 1/4 per cent.; that in short London Bills remaining at 2 1/8 per cent. £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 1/2 per cent. higher, at £58 5/8. The price of Bar Silver advanced 5/8d. per oz. to 30 1/8d.; and, in New York, the metal was 1 1/4 cent. higher, at 65 1/2 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London 1/4 cent up, at 4·87 dollars. The Exchange Banks in London advanced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-8d., making it 1s. 1 11-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 98¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·20¼.

No. 1 Soft White Wheat was quoted on the spot in Liverpool yesterday at 5s. 0½d. per cental, tone of the market dull; and Linseed, at 39½s. per 416 lbs., cif, sellers, April-May shipment to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bates; East Indian *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 5/32d. for February-March deliveries, and June-July 4¼d. The day's Imports were 19,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent. yesterday in New York; and May Futures were 9 points. lower, at 7·81 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales; and this season's figures now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts	13,000	13,000	29,000
Two days' do.	25,000	23,000	43,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893...	5,018,000	4,126,000	5,778,000

In our local Cotton market exporters had hardly operated at all to-day, having only contracted for 200 bales Dharwar, for May delivery, at Rs. 202; and bought 100 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 176; but the Mills have bought 500 bales of ready new Cotton, and 850 of old stuff, the former consisting of 200 Sheagaum, at Rs. 180; and 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 165; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 161¼; and Palitana, at Rs. 201; and the latter made up of 250 Morvi, at Rs. 177-182½; 100 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 178; Wadwan, at Rs 184½; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 178; and Ujein, at Rs. 175; and 50 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 137½; Dhollera, Bombay pressed, at Rs. 155½; Khangaum, at Rs. 152½; and Untni, at Rs. 171 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT has become quiet in tone again, and export business has remained upon a small scale, while prices have receded one anna per cwt, all round, and we now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	3	15	6 per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	3	14	0 „
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	„	3	11	0 „
Red Delhi	„	3	6	0 „
Hard Yellow.....	„	4	1	0 „
Red Ahmedabad	„	3	7	0 „
Hard Red	„	3	7	0 „

SEEDS have also become quiet; but a moderate business by shippers has been reported. The price of *Linseed* has advanced half an anna per cwt.; but *Rapeseed* has declined one anna, our quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed .....Rs.	7-5-6 to Rs.	7-7-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat „	6-12-0 to „	6-14-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore „	6-6-0 to „	6-8-0	„
Do. Red do..... „	5-15-0 to „	6-1-0	„
Gingelly, White ..... „	40-8-0 to „	43-8-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed ..... „	39-0-0 to „	41-0-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	14,594 bales.
Wheat.....	26,720 cwts.
Linseed	49,182 „
Rapeseed	9,503 „
Gingelly.....	13,323 „
Groundnuts	32,486 „
Castorseed.....	13,560 „
Rice.....	13,434 „

FREIGHTS are steady for February loading, and also for March, and for early March shipment, rates have improved 6d. to 1s. per ton. Further forward there is no change, and the tone of the market is weak. A steamer has been fixed for early March loading at 21s. per ton; and another for late March, at 20s. 3d.—both for one picked port.

EXCHANGE opened unsettled at 1s. 1 7/8d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 7/8 to 29-32d. Demand, for Bank remittance, at which a fair amount was bought by the bullion dealers, and a moderate amount otherwise; and for three months' sight Credits the ruling rate has been 1s. 2 1-16d. for February, and 1s. 2d. March, at which we have heard of a few Bills being placed. Forward also, we have heard of business at from 1s. 1½ to 5/8d., and from Calcutta we hear that rates come at 1s. 1½d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 3-16 for 6 months' sight Credits. Money is undoubtedly scarce and tight everywhere; and had things been *left alone* by the Secretary of State's advisers, there would, no doubt, have been by now a daily and brisk demand for his drawings on India; meantime fear and distrust again prevail, and check business in all its branches, this market closing demoralized as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 1 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 25-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 1 7-8d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2d.	„
Francs do.	1·47½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a steady feeling, with Fours quoted at 100 13-16 for cash, and 100 15-16 for the 2nd March, and, rates hardening, early business was done at 100 7/8 for Account, and, later on, at 101 1/8; in the afternoon, however, a much weaker tone prevailed, and rates became, 100 11-16 for Money, and 100¾ for Account; but leaving off at 100 13-16, and 100 7/8, on the two positions, respectively; with 99, nominal quoted for 3½ per Cent.

SHARES are stagnant, a decline of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas and Maneckji Petit Cotton Mill Scrip being the only change on that line to-day. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 10, say to Rs. 1,120 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen Cable.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th February, 1894. (Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	5	47 p.m.	15	10
Teheran	13	2	41 p.m.	...	20
Suez	13	2	45 p.m.	...	21

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 13th February, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	59	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	37	...	1
„ Madras.....	1	2	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 12.
10 p.m. ... ... 76·5
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.
6 a.m. 7 4
10 a.m. ... ... 79·7
2 p.m. ... ... 86·3
4 p.m. ... ... 85·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MYER—February 13, at Chowpatty, Bombay, Beryl Esther, the beloved and only surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Myer, aged 18 months. Funeral this evening at 4-30. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMBIER—February 5, at Neemuch, Central India, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E F Cambier, Royal Artillery, of a son.
NEWMAN—Februarn 4, at Tanjore, the wife of William Edward Newman, Supervisor, L F, D P W, Kumbakonam, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HESLOP—AGABEG—February 5, at St. Paul's Church, Asansol, by the Rev John Ellis, Septimus Heslop, Manager New Beerbhoom Coal Co, youngest son of the late Isaac Heslop, Durham, England, to Elizabeth Penicuick, widow of the late Agabeg A Agabeg, and only daughter of R Dick, of Asansol.

DEATHS.

ELLIOTT—January 14, at his residence, 8, South Cliff, Eastbourne, John Elliott, formerly of Calcutta and London, Deeply lamented.
GLASS—February 6, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Mary, the wife of Charles Glass, M D, Mungaldai, Assam.
HAIGH—February 7, at the Wesleyan Mission House, Mysore City, after a short illness, Gladys Shillington, daughter of the Rev Henry and Mrs Haigh. Aged 6 years

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1894.

THE Royal Commission on Opium carried on the inquiry yesterday in two sections, so that the Bombay witnesses and the witnesses from Madras were heard simultaneously. Lord Brassey with Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Fanshaw and the Hon. Mr. Haridas Viharidas heard the evidence of the former, while Sir James Lyall, Sir W. Roberts and Mr. Pease received that forthcoming from Madras, some of which was of considerable interest. But perhaps the most interesting of all, inasmuch as it broke new ground, was that given by representatives of the two large firms of Messrs. David Sassoon and Messrs. E. D. Sassoon, who had long experience in China. Mr. Alexander has informed us that the chief end and aim of the Anti-Opium Societies at home is to deliver China from the opium curse. The belief is widely entertained amongst the supporters of those Societies that the Celestial Empire is being poisoned by Indian opium, forced upon the three or four hundred millions of the Chinese people by British bayonets. Of the effects of inspissated poppy juice on the inhabitants of India they have heard but little and care less; it is merely by mischance and misadventure that the anti-opiumists have been obliged to submit to the torture and delay of having the subject submitted to the test of careful inquiry by an impartial Commission of men able to sift evidence and draw conclusions from ascertained facts. Their minds were made up long years since that opium is sapping the health and morals of the people of China, and they therefore hold that opium is an unmitigated evil, which ought to be put down in India either by Act of Parliament or by the Government of India, acting under the orders of a pliant Secretary of State. They did not want an inquiry, and never asked for one; it was Mr. Gladstone who gave them a Commission when they demanded swift execution without superfluous investigation of any kind. The disappointment was great, and it has not been mitigated by the general results so far. But there was one consolation; the Commission could not under the terms of its mandate go to China and subject the strange and moving histories of woe so freely exported from that country for home consumption to the test of verification. It would still be possible to believe that the Chinese myriads are only prevented from becoming converts to missionary zeal by the horror created by the compulsory sale in their markets of Indian opium, which they detest, and would leave off smoking to-morrow of fear if British gunboats did not compel them to put it in their pipes in spite of their innate repugnance and unconcealed disgust.

Unfortunately this Rembrandtian picture of the Chinese opium hell is not to go unchallenged. Though the Commission cannot proceed to the Chinese ports to take evidence as to the facts, it has been found possible to obtain the testimony of men of business who have spent many years in that country and can describe what came under their observation. Yesterday Mr. S. A. Nathan, of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., who had fifteen years' personal experience of the Treaty Ports, showed very clearly that if China is being poisoned by opium it is by the Chinese and not by the Indian drug that the crime is being accomplished. The verdict of posterity on the vanished Empire—we have been assured in thrilling accents that the Chinese population is dying out under the influence of opium—the verdict must be one of suicide, not murder. In some of the northern ports, says Mr. Nathan, where thousands of chests of Malwa opium used to be sold annually, now only a few hundred chests suffice for the use of the wealthy class. The cultivation of the native drug has so much increased that after supplying the home demand, the balance is shipped to the north. The port of Newchwang, which formerly used to import Indian opium largely, is now an exporter of the native drug. The consumption of opium has not fallen off because of the decline in the imports from India; native China opium is used instead, because it is cheaper. Mr. Pease caught at this statement and suggested that whether the export of Indian opium be prohibited or not the revenue from that source is doomed. To which the reply is that if the cost of Indian opium be reduced it will still have purchasers amongst the better classes in China, who prefer it for its freedom from adulteration and its superior flavour. The Chinese who smoke opium Mr. Nathen found to be healthy, clear-headed men of business. Some of those who smoke it consider the habit objectionable, while other smokers and non-smokers hold that it was not at all objectionable. Mr. Gubbay, of the firm of David Sassoon and Co., who had seven years' experience of China, gave similar testimony; the imports of Indian opium are declining, the high price enabling the inferior Chinese drug to compete successfully with it. Mr. H. K. Setna, a Bombay merchant, who resided in China for eighteen years, confirmed this testimony. He states that opium taken moderately is not at all injurious. Chinese; those of them who smoke opium, are active, energetic, healthy and well-to-do. The opium merchants enjoy as much respect and credit as tea and silk merchants, a fact which shows how erroneous is the assertion that the trade is regarded as disreputable. Most of the opium smokers in China are parents of numerous children, a phenomenon witnessed also in India, notwithstanding the positive declaration that opium destroys the vitality of the race. Mr. Setna confirms other testimony that opium-eating does not reduce all who indulge in that practice to the condition of a moving skeleton, as some of the witnesses produced in Calcutta by the Secretary of the Anti-Opium Societies have asserted,

A NUMBER of successful men of business of various ages came before Lord Brassey and his colleagues, and gave ocular as well as oral evidence that they at all events have not been reduced to emaciation of either person or purse by indulgence in the habit. Mr. Tribhovandas Jagjivandas, a merchant in this city, who is 77 years old, has been eating opium for 60 years. At the age of 17 he suffered from an internal disease. His physician advised him to eat opium, other medicines having proved ineffectual. He began to eat it at that time, and has continued the habit. He began with three grains on the first day, and adhered to that quantity until recently. Some days ago he raised it a little as signs of old age had become more visible. The result is that he is able again to carry on his business. He was in poor circumstances when he began to take opium at the age of 17. "After this I married by means of my own income, met expenses on many occasions, and have earned about 18 lakhs of rupees. Even now I am in good circumstances by the grace of God. I am the owner of the Lakhmidas Market. I have three sons now alive. The eldest son is engaged in trade. The second, named Motilal, holds the office of a Judge in Bhavnagar. My third son attends to work connected with the market. I am of opinion that whoever eats opium moderately is thereby benefited in health." Thus testifies a man of seventy-seven, who built a large fortune in the course of a long life; in which, according to the myths which have sprung up, he ought to have been a skeleton, incapable of any physical or intellectual effort whatever. Mr. T H. Maoji, another well-known merchant, stated that he suffered sickness at the age of about 45, and was advised to eat a little opium habitually, with the result that now at fifty-four years of age he has strength enough to cope with any work. "My present dealings extend from about half a lakh of rupees to three quarters of a lakh. I follow the occupation of a mukadam, which involves personal labour." Mr. Dharamsi Sunderdas, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., proprietors of cotton mills, ginning and pressing factories in Bombay, Madras, Khandeish, Berar and elsewhere, testified that the workers in those mills who are opium consumers are physically strong, able to bear the fatigue of their whole day's work, and morally good, when their consumption is moderate. They are regular and steady in their work, and are preferable to liquor consumers. The latter are very common in the factories: 5 to 10 per cent. take opium, 50 to 60 per cent. take liquor, the rest take no intoxicants. His managers complain that liquor consumers, as soon as they are paid their monthly wages, resort freely to liquor and remain absent at home in a drunken state for some days on plea of illness. They are rough to deal with as regards performance of their work while opium eaters are quiet and tractable. He added that the people of the country districts take opium as a stimulant to keep up their spirits after hard labour. They do not consider it injurious.

THE most decisive evidence yet laid before the Commission as to the innocuous character of moderate opium eating was that given by Mr. McLaughlin Slater, the actuary of the Oriental Life Assurance Company. The statistics of that important institution, covering a period of twenty years and dealing with twenty thousand lives, chiefly native, showed that two per cent. of the whole are opium eaters. On the advice of the medical officers it has been decided to abolish as unnecessary the small additional percentage hitherto imposed on these latter. Mr. Pease struck in with the remark that two per cent. on twenty thousand gave four hundred opium eaters, and he asked how many of these had died. The answer was "None." Representative as he is of the anti-opium movement, Mr. Pease could not believe his ears; he thought there must be some mistake, and asked what was the mortality among the two per cent. of opium eaters? Mr. Slater repeated that none of them had died. How can you explain that? asked Mr. Pease. To which the answer was that opium ta

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The House of Commons met last night.

INCREASE IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

Fifty officers and nine hundred men of the Naval Reserve have been drafted into the Royal Navy to supply the deficiency in the personnel.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 12.

The Russian journals contrast the conciliatory commercial policy of Germany with that of France, who is about to increase the duties on cereals largely to the serious prejudice of Russia.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

CAIRO, FEB. 12.

The Khedive to-day received General Kitchener and promoted several officers on the General's staff.

ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

PARIS, FEB. 12.

A waiter, who had been dismissed to-day, threw a bomb in the middle of a crowded café at the Terminus Hotel here. The café was wrecked and two people were killed and a dozen seriously injured. The miscreant was pursued and caught after wounding two of his pursuers with a revolver.

FEB. 13.

The man who threw the bomb yesterday is named Le Breton. He avows that he intended to avenge Verillant and declares that other similar outrages will follow.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The death is announced of General Fitzroy Fremantle.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 13.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Carthage, with the outward English Mails of the 2nd instant, left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

The President of the Indian Currency Association has addressed a lengthy appeal to the Secretary to Government, Financial Department, in which he urges Government to fix a minimum for Council Bills, to prohibit the import of silver for private account should there be a continuance of recent heavy shipments to this country, and to represent to the Home Government the necessity for entrusting the sale of Council Bills to an agent appointed by and directly responsible to the Finance Minister.

To this memorial a few influential merchants and local bankers have entered a dissentient memorandum in which they express disapproval and distrust of the clamorous action of the Indian Currency Association. They consider the remedy worse than the disease and advocate a return to sound principles of finance, and that Government should retrace its false step by reopening the Indian Mints with the least possible delay; and they demand a special general meeting to discuss the currency question generally, and, if necessary, adopt resolutions for submission to Government in connection therewith.

THE IMPERIAL BACTERIOLOGIST.

Mr. Lingard, the Government Bacteriologist, who has been staying in Calcutta since his return from Burma, leaves for Poona to-morrow.

THE RUBY MINES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 13.

The Chief Commissioner of Burma leaves Mandalay on the 24th instant for the Ruby Mines.

LOCATION OF MILITARY OFFICES AT RANGOON.

It has been decided that the Military Pay Office and Commissariat Audit Office at Rangoon shall be permanently retained there.

EXAMINATION FOR THE STAFF CORPS.

Two appointments for the Indian Staff Corps will be offered for competition at the Militia Examination next month.

THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

It is likely that the rules controlling interpellations in the Indian Legislative Councils may be re-considered shortly.

THE CHIN-MANIPUR BOUNDARY.

Mr. Carey, Political Officer, Chin hills, and Mr. Porteous, Political Officer, Manipur, have met and agreed on a rough Chin-Manipur boundary.

REGIMENTAL INSTITUTES.

The completion of regimental institutes in the right and left British Infantry lines at Peshawar have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 74,700.

APPOINTMENT.

Major H. Finnis, R. E., has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Royal Engineers, vice Major Bowyer, proceeding on leave.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The India Office has ruled that when an officer is sent home on duty to join the Staff College, a special allowance of £20 per annum shall be paid from the date of his departure from India to date of his return thereto.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE CHINS.

In the Chin hills small detachments of troops have been constantly on the move during the last month, but only a few Pimpi tribesmen have been met, and these showed little desire for fighting, and fled after suffering slight loss. Some were taken prisoner.

ENGINEER OFFICERS FOR INDIA.

The following officers of the Royal Engineers have been placed under orders for India, to succeed to vacancies on the Indian establishment:—Lieutenants N. H. Heming, J. M. Colvin, G. E. Elkington, H. J. Walker, G. R. Hearn, and Second-Lieutenant J. B. Barstow.

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS GANG OF DACOITS.

The Bhopal police have just distinguished themselves by the capture of another dacoit-leader, Nathwa Khangar, who with his gang had been operating in the country where that State borders on the Saugor District and territory of the Maharaja Scindia. Concerted action taken against these outlaws was too effective to allow them to baffle pursuit in their usual fashion by absconding from one jurisdiction into another, and while Nathwa was caught by the Bhopal police, just as he was crossing into Gwalior, the Saugor police captured the rest of the gang, the last remnant of those formidable bodies of dacoits that harried this part of the country three years ago.

THE BURMA GOLD FIELD.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 13.

The result of Dr. King's examination of the gold field in the Wuntho district, Upper Burma, has been disappointment to more than one would-be promoter in Rangoon, who hoped that Wuntho would prove a Burmese *El dorado*. The gold found was mainly alluvial, though some reefs of insignificant size were also discovered, but the net result of Dr. King's examination is that the fields would propbably not pay even the cost of working. This is all the more disappointing to those who hoped for a boom in Wuntho gold, as some of the first samples brought down to Rangoon yielded extraordinarily rich results on assay.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

The rate of exchange compensation for the current quarter, ending March 31st, will be on the average struck for the last quarter of the calendar year 1893. When April comes the rate for the next three months will be on the basis of the average during January, February, and March, unless matters improve considerably within the next six week. The Finance Minister will thus not have to show in his budget accounts for 1893-94 the full loss suffered. That will come into next year's budget

PERMANENT LOCATION OF P. W. SECRETARIAT AT NAINI TAL.

It has been resolved to locate the Public Works section of the Secretariat of the N.-W. Provinces permanently at Naini Tal. Buildings to provide the necessary accommodation will probably be taken in hand within the current year, at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,000.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 13.

Three special troop trains left Poona last evening for Bombay, conveying the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, on their way to Quetta. The Battalion will take part in the rehearsal of defences, and will sail from Bombay on the 2nd March.

Major-General Blundell, Commanding Poona District, and Staff, and several other officers, were present to bid the regiment goodbye. The regiment was extremely popular during its stay at Poona.

THE SULLIVAN-NORTON CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 13.

The case of Sullivan *versus* Eardly-Norton was called on to-day in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court. Mr. Gantz appeared for Mr. Norton, and applied for an adjournment on the ground that his client was engaged in a case at Tanjore, which would occupy three weeks, and supported his application with affidavits. Mr. Morgan, for the prosecution, opposed the application. The Magistrate thought the affidavits insufficient, and adjourned the case till Saturday, when supplementary affidavits will be put in. Mr. Morgan applied that the adjournment be for two months instead of one.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, FEB. 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawar arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 13.

Mail steamer Massilia from Aden arrived.

Mail steamer Pekin from Calcutta and Thames from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 5/8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	99⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	98½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 5/8
Bar Silver	30 1/8
Amount paid into the Bank of England	125000

GARRISON PARADE.

THE following army order has been issued in connection with the parade which takes place to-morrow, and continues on Friday.—The Brigades for Parade will be composed as under:—

First Brigade—R. A., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, 13th Bombay Infantry, Colonel W. Scott, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, commanding; Major C. J. Blomfield, D. A. A. G. Brigade-Major; and Captain W. C. Ross, Inspector and Adjutant, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, Orderly Officer.

Second Brigade—1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashier Regiment, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, 21st Bombay Infantry, Colonel A. N. Pears, R. A., commanding; Brigade-Major (will be nominated hereafter, Captain S. C. U. Smith, R. A., Orderly Officer.

All Infantry Regiments will be formed in six Companies.

When formed up in line of quarter columns an interval of twelve paces will be preserved between Battalions and thirty paces between Brigades.

Order of March—Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District; a File of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard; A-de-C.'s, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay; the Staff Captain, R.A. Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District; and Colonel on the Staff, R. A.; His Excellency the Governor of Bombay; General Officer Commanding, Bombay District; and Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Parade states for Thursday's parade to be in this Office by 2 p.m. on Wednesday and those for Friday at 2 p.m on Thursday.

Drill and Instruction.—Under Regimental arrangements tea will be issued to the Companies of R. A. and Battalions of British Infantry on the General Parade Ground immediately after the parades on Thursday and Friday next.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the English mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at noon yesterday, and may be expected to arrive here on Sunday at 5 p.m. She brings the following passengers:—

From London—Mr and Mrs R M Kennedy and child, Miss Thompson, Mrs May two infants and child, Lieut and Mrs Lindesay Bell, Capt G A Welman, Mr J N E Davis, Miss Wimbush, Mr and Mrs Godwin Austin, Mr T Cuthberton Jones, Mrs Fraser, Col and Mrs Maltby, infant, and child, Mr F A Preston, Capt R B Maconochie and valet, Miss E M Roberts, Mrs Vores, Mrs Harvy, Mr W Clarke, Commander E B Fisher, Mr Manley, Mr F and Miss King, Misses [illegible] (two)

From Brindisi: Lieut and Mrs E J M Wood, Mr and Mrs J P Hogan, child and nurse, Mr and Mrs Spinner, Surg Major J W Clarkson, Mr Kumar Shri Ramsinghi, Mr C F Egerton, Capt Sutton Jones, Mr H G Gell, Mr E L Hamilton, Mrs Gordon, Mrs H L Dyer, Mr J Glenmell, Mr H B Goodall, and Mr Henriot.

From Ismailia: Mr Scrine.

For Madras.—Mrs W Scott, Mrs Kilgour and friend, and Mr Mc L Hawkins.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THERE is a most attractive programme for this evening at the "Gaiety." The Comic Opera, entitled the "Vicar of Bray," will be preceded by a Musical Melange and comedietta. An additional attraction will be the first appearance of Signor Franz Andree, a well-known baritone from the Academy of Music, Rome.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You were good enough in your issue of the 29th ultimo to publish a letter from myself on the above subject, in which I hazarded the opinion that unless something was done the probability was that the rupee would follow the movements of silver, the result of course being that India would continue to be subjected to all the inconvenience and loss attendant on an unstable currency. I suggested that Government should at once prohibit temporarily the import of silver, and for such time as it might be desirable to continue this, supply what silver was required for trade purposes at or about the price current in the London market. At a meeting of the East India Association held in London on the 17th idem, a somewhat similar proposal was made by Mr. L. C. Probyn, and if the recent currency legislation is likely to be successful within a measurable distance of time, this proposal must, I think, form a not unimportant part of any future action which may be taken. Since the above letter was written exchange has continued to fall, confidence is more wanting than ever, the price of Government paper has fallen to par, and notwithstanding the extreme tightness of the money market, the Secretary of State meets with very little better success in the disposal of his Council Bills. The letter of the President of the Indian Currency Association is well timed, and his proposals should, I think, form the basis for concerted action. They are briefly, that the Government should again fix a minimum for Council Bills, (presumably to be adhered to) prohibit the import of silver for private account, and represent to the Home Government the necessity of entrusting the sale of Council Bills to an agent directly responsible to the Indian Finance Minister. This is very well so far as it goes, but it is not enough. I would suggest that the Currency Association and its branches in the three Presidency towns should at once call public meetings with a view to pressing forward these proposals in the strongest possible manner. In addition to this advice to agitate, I would further suggest that an earnest endeavour should be made to widen the organization with a view to enlisting in its ranks as large a number as possible of the mercantile community, as well as of those who are interested in the question. I am, of course, well aware that there is a want of unanimity amongst the Indian public as to what should be done, which is not surprising considering how difficult a problem it is, but sensible men will doubtless see that this is a time when minor differences should be sunk, and all those interested in securing a stable currency should combine in support of any proposals which seem to offer a likely hope of this object being accomplished. The present outlook for this country is dark, the uncertainties as to what may happen to exchange in the future are seriously affecting our commerce, we shall most probably have to face a large deficit in the revenue, whilst the limit of taxable reserves has practically been reached. It is time therefore that those who have a stake in the future prosperity of India should protest with no uncertain voice against the incompetency and vacillation which has been thrown by the Home authorities in connection with the currency question and wage the adoption of a consistent policy, with a temporary protection from silver speculation, with a view (if it be not already too late) of giving the recent currency scheme a fair trial. I conclude with the advice which has often been effectual in the past—organise—agitate.—Yours, &c.,

M.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow us to in-from your readers that in accordance with the resolutions of the seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, held in London in the year 1891, a Tropical Section has been constituted in the Congress to be held in Budapest in 1894, for the purpose of considering the origin and prevention of tropical diseases and other problems of hygiene and demography specially affecting the torrid regions of the globe.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the Direction of the Congress has appointed Surgeon-Major Thodore Duka, M.D., F.R.C.S., of the Bengal Army (retired), to be President of the Section.

The subjects selected for special consideration by the Section are the following:—

Cholera; Dysentery and Specific Diarrhœa; Malaria; Yellow Fever; Leprosy; Tropical affections of the Liver; Elephantiasis, Beri-beri, Yaws; the Influence of Tropical Climates on persons of European descent; Tropical Colonization; Tropical Dietetics and the use of Alcoholic Liquors in the Tropics; the effect of Opium and other Narcotics used in Tropical Contries.

The Congress will meet on the 1st of September next, and will continue its sessions until the 9th of the same month. Applications for Membership of the Congress should be addressed to the General Secretary, Prof. Dr. C. Muller, Rochus Hospital, Budapest.—We are, &c.,

ISAMBARD OWEN, M.D.,
S. DIGBY,
Honory Secretaries of the Tropical Section.
40, Curzoe Street, London, W., January 23rd.

THE PREPARATION OF ANTI-OPIUM EVIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been called to the correspondence under the above heading which has appeared in your columns. It is right that I should say that all that was done by my friend Mr. Prautch with regard to the obtaining of evidence of Jeypore was done with my cognizance and sanction. The charge of bribery levelled against him by your anonymous correspondent therefore applies to me. If any responsible person make such a charge in his own name, the Royal Commission on Opium will no doubt consider it a duty to investigate the matter thoroughly, in which case I shall be ready to give full explanations and shall be able to produce witnesses to prove that the charge is absolutely without foundation. But I decline to make any such explanation in response to a newspaper correspondent who levels so odious a charge against public men under the veil of anonymity.—Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH G. ALEXANDER,
Hon. Sec., Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

MR. TELANG'S PICTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We cannot understand why Mr. Frankel should address you the letter which appears into to-day's paper, unless it is for the purpose of getting a cheap advertisement. We hold Mr. Frankel's written authority to exhibit the picture as noted in the catalogue.—Yours, &c.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED,
Business Agents, B. A. Society.

Bombay, 13th February, 1894.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Frankel's letter in your issue of this morning, allow me to say that the Bombay Presidency Association had nothing to do with the loan of his portrait of the late Mr. Justice Telang to the Arts Exhibition, and the Association is not at all responsible for the mistake of which he complains.—Yours, &c.,

D. E. WACHA,
for Self and Co.-Secretaries.
Bombay Presidency Association.

Feb. 13.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

WE are requested to give publicity to the following reply from the Bombay Government to the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, regarding the request made by the Sabha to supply them with a copy of the rules regulating the first admissions of Natives of the new Provincial Services, proposed to be created in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Service Commission:—

Bombay Castle, 7th February.

To the Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 17th ultimo and to state that the request therein made will receive the consideration of Government.—I have, &c.,

G. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

LADY HARRIS'S TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

WE are desired to state that the Tableaux Vivants which have been arranged by her Excellency Lady Harris in aid of the Girls' Club will be at the Novelty Theatre instead of at Government House, and on the 1st prox., instead of the date previously advertised.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

SECOND SITTING IN BOMBAY.

THE Opium Commission reassembled at the Town Hall, yesterday morning, but was divided into two sections, one of which sat in the Darbar room and examined Bombay witnesses, whilst the other assembled in the large hall, and recorded the evidence of witnesses from the Madras Presidency. Better arrangements were made on this occasion for the accommodation of the representatives of the press.

BOMBAY SECTION.

Lord Brassey presided over this section, the other members of the Commission present being Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., Mr. Mowbray, M.P., Mr. Fanshawe, and Mr. Haridas Veharidas. The Anti-Opium League was represented by Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Dane was present on behalf of the Government of India. Mr. Wilson left at a very early stage of the proceedings.

EVIDENCE OF A LEADING HINDOO.

The first witness examined was the Honourable Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Agent to His Highness the Rao of Cutch, and Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, who in the course of his statement, said: I am a native of Nadiad in the district of Kaira in Gujarat and a resident of many years in Bombay. As Agent of the Cutch State in Bombay I had at one time to make purchases of opium in the Bombay market for internal consumption in that State. At present I collect on behalf of the Darbar from the Government of Bombay refunds, from time to time, of the drawback on pass duty on opium imported into Cutch. I have in course of business or otherwise come across the different races of people who consume opium in Bombay and in the districts of Gujarat and the States of Kathiawar and Cutch. From what I have known of the habits of the people with whom I have come into contact, I am able to say that among the higher classes, such as Brahmins, Banias, Kayasthas, Lohanas, Bhansalis, and Shrawaks or Jains, the consumption of opium is confined to hardly over two or three per cent. of the people in each caste. The classes who use opium in an appreciable quantity, or more, or less habitually, are Grassias, Jadejas, Waghelas and other Rajputs, Kathis, Barotes, or Bhats and Charans, Atits, Gossains, Patidars, Kunbis, Kolis, Bhils, &c., among Hindus; and Maleks, Sheiks, Pathans, Syeds, Arabs, Mekranis and Fakirs among Mahomedans. The cultivation of poppy and the consumption of opium in India date as far back as many centuries before the commencement of British rule. At present opium is not cultivated anywhere in Gujarat except in the mahals of the Baroda State, nor anywhere in Kathiawar or Cutch. Opium is taken in a variety of forms. Besides pills the form in which opium is largely used in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cutch, and I believe in Rajputana, especially among Grassias, Jadejas, Bhats, Charans, Patidars, Kunbis and Bhils, is a special preparation called kasumba or amal pani,—that is to say, opium infusion or opium tea. Finely powdered opium is mixed with water, and the mixture passed through a filter. Or the powder is taken on the palm of the hand and water poured over it. Over this mixture is placed a cotton plug and the whole rubbed for a while. The liquid is absorbed by the plug, which is held up, and the water pressed out on the palm. The process is repeated till the beverage is known to attain sufficient strength to be offered to the guest or friend invited to take it. He is asked to sip it from the palm of the offerer. The sip is followed by the eating of sweetmeats. The custom of making merry over kasumba is very general and popular among the classes I have named.

OPIUM-TAKING A SOCIAL CUSTOM.

The use of opium as kasumba bears a striking resemblance to the custom, in Europe, of holding social gatherings or festive parties over beers, wines and spirits. One may as well think of putting a stop to this social custom in Europe or England as conceive a hope to enforce a change in the habit of opium-eating among a population so conservative and so tenacious of their habits as that of India. As far as I am aware, opium-smoking is not so common in Gujarat, Kathiawar or Cutch. I know of the existence of opium shops or opium dens in Bombay in which opium-smoking is said to be extensively carried on, but I have no personal knowledge of them or of the persons who resort to them. In the cases of opium-eating I have come across, I have found that, taken in moderation and followed up by nutritious food, such as milk sweetened with sugar or condiments, opium is not only not injurious, but distinctly conducive to health. The Kunbis, Patidars and Rajputs of Gujarat, but especially of the Kaira District among whom the habit of opium-eating is widely prevalent, are physically or morally the finest among the whole peasantry in the Bombay Presidency. They are healthy, industrious, skilled in agriculture and law-abiding. Among the classes that constitute the district police in this Presidency are Rajputs, Kolis, Bhils, Marathas and Mahomedans, many of whom are opium-eaters, but they are as robust and healthy as one can conceive. And the remark holds true of the martial races of Northern India such as the Sikhs and Gurkhas, who form part of the native army. Taken in excess, opium like all intoxicants is undoubtedly injurious to body and mind. It brings on constipation, lassitude, emaciation, proneness to sleep, dulness and disorders of the bowels. Its effects, however, are sedative. Not many opium cases are known to hospitals or courts. Opium leads to no violent crimes, to no infringements of public peace or decency, and to no domestic quarrels. It has none of the deleterious effects of alcohol or ganja. Alcohol has worked and is working more ruin and misery among the working classes in India than opium. It is a fact that during the late riots in Bombay while liquor shops were ordered to be closed as long as the riots lasted, opium sales were allowed to be made freely in the bazar. On Holi and Moharrum festivals the same precautions are observed. In Bombay it is believed that from 50 to 60 per cent. of the wage-earning population, such as factory hands and others, are addicted to drinking, whereas hardly 10 per cent. are opium-eaters. Opium is not so destructive of moral feeling and self-respect as alcohol. There are no such scenes of the beating of wife and children and of the disturbance of domestic peace and harmony observable in an opium-eater's family as are witnessed in that of a drunkard. In native society it is generally felt that the efforts of philanthrophic bodies or missionaries would be directed to better purposes in suppressing alcoholic drinks than in advocating measures for preventing opium-eating and putting down opium traffic.

ALCOHOL A FAR GREATER EVIL.

A commission for enquiry into the disastrous effects of alcoholic drinks in India or into the causes of the decline and ruin of many indigenous industries and the disastrous results of the large importations of foreign goods which have displaced native manufactures would have been more intelligible to them and more welcome. In making this remark I say at once that no sensible person contends that the habit of opium-eating is good or is to be commended or encouraged; but since people will have such a stimulant as opium, either as a prophylactic against disease in malarious districts, or as a stimulant, it is found to be less harmful when taken in moderation than many a drug. An overdose of opium undoubtedly kills people. The Hindu religion does not prohibit the use of opium as it does the use of alcoholic spirits, and among Brahmans of the highest caste, who would never touch liquors, cases of opium-eating are not unknown. It will thus be seen that it is not the use but the abuse of opium which properly speaking proves injurious. In the form of kasumba it is known to be innocuous. Any interference with the non-medicinal uses of opium, therefore, I consider to be not only undesirable and inexpedient but calculated to result in great hardship and serious discontent and political danger. Some conception of this danger may be formed by imagining the outcry and discontent which a similar prohibition of the use of beers; wines and spirits on fetive occasions or at social gatherings would produce in England. It a question of this sort, affecting as it does the private welfare of men who have come to years of discretion, they naturally desire to be left uncontrolled in the exercise of their right of private judgment, and any attempt to control this exercise of private judgment will be regarded as lying beyond the legitimate functions of Government. This will be all the more so regarded by a people to whom indulgence in opium-eating has never been denied by any previous Government. The Maratha Government discouraged toddy and liquor-drinking by stringent Abkari rules, but seldom, as far as we can say, prohibited opium-eating. Apart, however, from the direct hardship which a prohibition of opium-eating will inflict on those who are confirmed opium-eaters, one important result of such an interdict will probably be to drive them to toddy or ganja or alcoholic drinks—a result to be greatly deprecated. Already the enquiries of this Commission have produced an impression among the ignorant masses of the people which though erroneous and unfounded is nevertheless pretty general, namely, that the crusade against opium is directed more in the interests of the distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors in England than in those of humanity and morality. Such an impression, though it has no ground to support it, is calculated to do injustice to a body of men whose intentions in the cause of morality and benevolence are beyond doubt excellent, but it shows the direction in which popular belief in India is tending. Should, however, the results of prohibitive measures in regard to opium be really to drive people to alcoholic drinks, they will go far to strengthen the general belief as to the prevailing Abkari policy of the British Government. Rightly or wrongly the belief current among the people at the present day is that Government pursue their Abkari policy with the true instincts of a trader, the governing consideration being that of revenue more than one of humanity or morality. One fact which seems to lend support to this popular view is that whereas the revenue from opium is steadily declining from year to year, that from spirituous drinks shows a remarkably steady growth. Any action therefore which Government may take with respect to prohibiting the use of opium for non-medicinal purposes from the highest and purest motives of philanthropy will, it seems to me, be liable to misconstruction.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECT.

But the strongest objection to the suppression of opium traffic is the amount of sacrifice which India will be called upon to make and the extreme difficulty, if not the impossibility, of recouping this loss in the present critical condition of Indian finance. The loss to Government I estimate between seven and eight millions sterling annually, and the loss to cultivators, merchants and Native Administrations about as much, in all between thirteen and fourteen millions sterling a year. A portion of this loss will be such as no amount of money can compensate the losers for. I know of no way by which to meet so heavy a deficit in revenue which is not open to grave objections, except a very material reduction of administrative expenditure or the imposition of heavy taxation. But taxation is known to have reached its limits. Trade is dull, the bulk of the agricultural classes are in an impoverished condition, all indigenous industries are suffering from the effects of keen competition and the influence of recent currency legislation, and the working classes are among those who share the general depression. Coming to the Native States I consider the extension of the prohibition of the sale of opium to the Native States of Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cutch to be wholly impracticable, having regard to the conventions entered into with the rulers of those States and which are at present in force. In virtue of these conventions, the British Government have secured to themselves the co-operation of these States in effectually stopping all contraband trade in opium passing through their territories. Excepting Baroda no other State in the Bombay Presidency, as I said before, is allowed to cultivate poppy and manufacture opium. In Vismagar and other mahals of the Baroda Government, poppy is cultivated and opium manufactured for consumption in the Gaekwar territory as well as for export to China. Of late, however, the cultivation and manufacture of opium have dwindled down very considerably. The system regulating retail sales and selling prices in Baroda and other States conforms to the system prevailing in British territory.

PROHIBITION A GREAT HARDSHIP.

Having given the history of the opium arrangements with Cutch and Kathiawar the witness continued. Any measures prohibitive of the the sales of opium within the territories of these States would, in my opinion, seriously interfere with the inveterate habits of the people in the Native States and inflict hardship on those of the consumers who cannot afford to give up such habit without danger to their lives. It is probable that these consumers would not survive such prohibition. No ruler of a Native State who thoroughly understands the disposition of his subjects, and sympathises with their frailties, would like to face the discontent which the disturbance of the existing arrangements will produce. The prohibition would result in a serious loss to the Native States and to the British Government, who profit by the present arrangements. Such action on the part of the British Government would revive old controversies.

In answer to Mr. Wilson, witness said that opium was not resorted to by all classes of the people, but only those who are suffering pains, and in that case it not only cured the disease but was distinctly beneficial to health. What he had said in favour of opium related to persons suffering from some disease. He believed the consumption of opium in India had gone down because of the decrease of revenue.

In answer to Mr. Mowbray, witness said that he did not think it would be practicable to restrict the use of opium to medicinal purposes. He regarded opium as a domestic remedy, the use of which must be left to those who use it.

Replying to the President, Mr. Javerilal said that opium was not a good thing for a man in good health. For instance, he would not recommend his son to use it. He believed that the increase of the revenue from the excise duty on opium was not due to the increase of consumption, but to the more efficient steps taken to prevent illicit trading.

EVIDENCE OF AN INSURANCE ACTUARY.

Mr. Duncan McLauchlan Slater, Manager and Actuary of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Bombay, stated the Oriental Life Assurance Company, Bombay, transacts Life Assurance business in India, Burma, Straits Settlements and Ceylon. I am a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland since 1873. I founded the company in May 1874, and with the guidance of the board of directors have personally administered the affairs of the company ever since the beginning of the Institution. The company is purely an Indian one; its speciality being Native Life Assurance at the same rates as Europeans. During the first decade of the company it was considered expedient to put on a small extra on opium consumers in moderate quantities, more as an extra precautionary measure than on account of any proved ill effects of the opium habit, as the data then were too limited for any deduction to be based thereon that would justify the company in accepting opium eaters at ordinary rates. At 31st December 1885 and investigation of the company's mortality experience was made, and it was ascertained that out of 167 deaths not a single one was due to the use or abuse of opium. Indeed the Indian lives had suffered no more mortality than was to have been looked for among English lives in England, the ratio for each 100 computed deaths being—English 154, 100; Eurasian 82, and Native 103, Indian 100. That is to say, while the English lives in India had experienced 54 per cent. greater mortality than what was looked for in England, the aggregate Indian lives had suffered precisely the same mortality as shown by the Hm table in England. The foregoing results were deduced with great care and enabled the directors to modify the extra for opium-eating. In fact in a few cases between 1886 and 1891 we put on no extra at all for opium as the lives were exceptionally healthy and sound. The mortality of the lives assured up to 31st December 1891 has again been examined and similar comparisons instituted. The results deduced substantially corroborate the results reported in 1886. The lives have been separated into three classes—English, Eurasian, and Native. There have been 779 deaths—English 147, Eurasian 66, and Natives 566—Total 779. Compairing with the mortality looked for in England we get the following results:—

	Number of deaths.	Estimated number according to Hm. Table in England.
English	147	97
Eurasian	66	76
Natives	566	469
	779	642

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

These results show that while English lives in India have suffered 52 per cent. greater mortality than what is looked for among lives in England, the Indian lives have experienced only 16 per cent. greater mortality. In other words the Native lives, notwithstanding that many are accustomed to opium-taking, have experienced much lighter mortality than English assured lives in India. The causes of deaths have also been ascertained, and there is not a single death directly or indirectly due to the use or abuse of opium on the company's records. The above results were completed in the beginning of December 1892, and since then the directors have by the light of experience, decided to put on no extra to the age of persons who are opium-eaters in moderate quantities, who are free from organic or structural lesions of any of the vital organs of the body, and who are not advanced in age. We have about twenty thousand Native assured lives, and of that number nearly 2 per cent. have been known to use opium within prescribed limits. My experience of Native Life Assurance extends over nearly three decades, and I am strongly of opinion that no change whatever should be made in the system at present followed for regulating the opium traffic. The prohibition of opium would, I fear, lead the Natives to take intoxicating drinks which would be a very much worse evil than opium-eating. No other Life Assurance Company has similar experience. I may add that my views regarding consumers of opium before coming out to India were diametrically opposite to those above experienced, but that the practical acquaintance with the facts which I have, derived while condnoting the business of a large Assurance Company has led me to change my views.

Lord Brassey said that Mr. Slater had made so clear a statement that he did not feel it necessary to ask any question in explanation.

Answering to Mr. Wilson, the witness said that his society effected assurance mainly, amongst well-to-do Indians. Each proposer was asked in the form of proposal whether he was addicted to the use of narcotics. The causes of deaths were, he believed, generally stated with unquestionable frankness. He thought that in this respect they were in India better off than any other part of the world, many of the medical practitioners being in the employment of Government and therefore independent.

Mr. Slater said he had gone into the whole question with fulness in his book "Life Assurance in India." He handed a copy of the book to the President, together with certain statistical papers and promised Mr. Wilson to send copies of the same to him.

A LEADING MAHOMEDAN'S OPINION.

Mr. Buddrudin Abdulla Kur, a leading member of the Suni Musalman community, Bombay, stated: I consider that the growth of the poppy and the manufacture and sale of opium in British India should not be prohibited, nor could such prohibition be extended to Native States. The present arrangements with the latter are quite satisfactory, and could not be terminated without injustice. The effect on the finances of India would be simply disastrous in the extreme, because it is well known that the Land Revenue now accruing has reached its maximum. Any new device for taxation would cause much discontent. The opium revenue, being in great part derived from Chinese dollars does not fall heavily on Indians, and the Indian Treasury is grealy helped by this revenue. I consider that the present system of regulating the traffic, and raising revenue therefrom, is quite satisfactory. I believe that the consumption of opium is not excessive, and that it has no bad effect morally or physically on the condition of the people. Many people take it for non-medicinal purposes, and the people generally would be quite unwilling to bear either in whole or in part the cost of prohibitive measures.

Replying to Mr. Wilson, the witness said: I cannot call the opium habit a good one, but people take opium here as a kind of tonic. It is a very bad habit if taken in excess. The habit is an evil to a certain extent, but it is far less of an evil in this climate than alcoholic liquors. The question of excess or otherwise depends largely on one's constitution.

By Mr. Haridas: The sudden stoppage of the opium habit is calculated to do injury to the constitution.

By Mr. Mowbray: There is no hard and fast rule on the question amongst my community, but it is not considered an unreligious act to take opium.

By the President: The opium habit becomes a bad one as soon as it is taken in excess. I think that alcohol is an evil a thousand times worse than opium. There are here far greater temptations to excess in alcoholic-drinking than in opium.

OPINION OF A BOMBAY AND CHINA MERCHANT.

Mr. S. A. Nathan, of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Bombay and China Merchants, Bombay, staded: My experience in India is confined to the city of Bombay. I know that all classes of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities eat opium, and a very small percentage smoke it. I have also resided nearly 15 years in the different treaty ports of China, and have a good deal of experience of the opium trade there. In some of the northern ports where thousands of chests of Malwa opium used to be sold annually, now only a few hundred chests suffice. That is for the use of a few only of the wealthy class. The cultivation of the native drug has so much increased that after supplying the home demand, the balance is shipped to the south, *e. g.*, the port of Newchwang, which formerly used to import Indian opium largely, is now an exporter of the native drug.

With regard to the effect of consumption of opium on the moral and physical condition of the people, I think that, if taken moderately it is very beneficial, especially to people suffering from certain diseases, and also in old age. Opium is taken in India as a stimulant, and if its consumption is prohibited, the people will be driven to take alcohol, bhang and ganja. They will certainly be unwilling to bear, nor will it be fair to burden them with even a portion of the cost of prohibitive measures. In my opinion if the sale of opium in British India, except for medicinal purposes, is prohibited, it will lead to great discontent, and to the consumption of the drug illicitly. The prohibition cannot be extended to most Native States.

By Mr. Wilson: I don't think the opium trade with China is likely to revive, unless the cost of exportation can be lessened.

By Mr. Fanshawe: I have resided at all the treaty ports in China, and was there brought into contact with all classes of the people. The Chinese smoke opium openly; there is no secrecy, and if one gentleman calls upon another he is asked to take a smoke, in the same way as we ask a friend to take a glass of wine. Some of the Chinese say that the use of opium is baneful to the country. Bombay merchants keep their stock of opium up-country as a rule, and do not bring it to the Bombay warehouses until wanted for shipment so as to save interest.

By Mr. Haridass: Some of the Chinese who object to opium are themselves consumers.

By the President: The majority of those I came into contact with in China were opium smokers. My impression was that if they took it in moderate quantities it did them no harm. I did not find many cases of excessive consumption: there were some.

ANOTHER CHINA MERC

sumption of the native drug was not so large as it now is.

EVIDENCE OF A BOMBAY MILL-OWNER.

Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas, mill-owner, Bombay, stated: From careful enquiries amongst the 1,400 operatives working in the Alliance Mill, which I have the honour to represent, I am informed that there are none who use opium. I hardly believe this statement, as these poor men fear to speak out for fear of injuring their prospects in future; but I can say so much, that there is not one amongst them who could be detected from his face as addicted to the habit of taking opium. I regret, however, that out of this lot a great number use liquor, and are known as confirmed drunkards, and on account of their continued absence our business is very often interfered with. They are very troublesome, irregular at work, and dangerous to trust, and by reason of this profligate habit their families are often made to suffer. Opium is, in my opinion, very necessary as a vegetable stimulant to those who have an aversion to liquor, and possesses religious scruples. Any interference with the opium trade by the British will cause serious dissatisfaction to the British Indian population and the opium-growing districts.

By Mr. Mowbray: We have never dismissed a man from the mill for taking opium and do not object to them taking it.

By Mr. Fanshawe: In my own community, the opium is largely taken amongst middle aged men.

By the President: There is no necessity for anyone in good health to take opium.

ANOTHER BOMBAY MERCHANT.

Mr. Vrijbhukhandas Atmaram, merchant, Bombay, said: In my opinion, opium is generally used in many cases for removing the pains of hunger, for remission from exhaustion brought on by overwork or by old age, as a cure against certain kinds of diseases and also as an article of luxury to people in well-to-do position. It is mostly used in Kathiawar, Gujarat, Central and North-West Provinces both by Hindus and Musalmans. My experience is that people who use opium in moderate quantities generally possess strong and healthy physique and that such use is not found to have any demoralizing effect upon their character. Opium users have more power of endurance than ordinary men in times of famines. I have also known these people enjoying long life. The people will certainly be discontented if the use of opium for non-medical purposes is prohibited. Many a hardworking and warlike race will thereby be deprived of their necessary stimulant which enables them to work with vigour. The people of India will certainly be unwilling to bear any portion of the cost incurred for prohibitive measures. Stopping the use of opium for purposes other than medicinal will deprive the users of their needed stimulant and as they are habituated from their youth to take some stimulant, the effect of this prohibition will be the introduction of alcoholic drinks which will degrade opium eaters socially as well as morally and religiously in the eyes of their own caste people. As regards the extension of the prohibition of opium to Native States, so far as I know, the Native States are not willing, as this prohibition will materially affect their fiscal revenues.

By Mr. Morobray: I have no personal interest in the opium trade.

Mr. Gordhandas Khatao, Mill-owner, Bombay, stated: My experience is limited to the city of Bombay, and can be given only with reference to the mill-hands employed by me. In my opinion the users of opium are neither morally nor physically affected injuriously by the use of opium, if taken in moderation and with proper nourishment. It acts as a tonic. I consider that the people of India will not consent to bear any, even the slightest, part of the cost of prohibitive measures. Personally I should not be willing to do so. The sale of opium except for medical purposes, should not be prohibited in British India. If it is, alcohol will take its place in Rajputana, Kathiawar, and other places where opium is largely consumed. If prohibition is introduced in British India, it should also be enforced in the Native States.

By Lord Brassey: There is not much consumption of opium amongst my mill hands.

In answer to Mr. Mowbray witness said that his mill hands were addicted to alcoholic liquors. Most of the mill hands came from Northern India.

By Lord Brassey: The excessive use of alcohol was a far greater evil than that of opium.

OPIUM TAKING AMONGST MILL-HANDS.

Mr. Dharamsi Sundardas, Senior Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Mulji Jetha & Co., Proprietors of cotton mills, ginning and pressing factories in Bombay, Madras, Khandesh, Berar and elsewere, stated: I have my paternal estates in Kathiawar and know the people there. I am also in constant contact with my mill-employes. The people in Kathawar are in the habit of taking opium for dietetic purposes. It is still a common custom there to offer opium to guests as a mark of hospitality. Opium consumers are physically strong, able to bear the fatigue of their whole day's work, and morally good, when their consumption is moderate. They are regular and steady in their work and are preferable to liquor consumers. The latter are very common in the factories: 5 to 10 per cent. take opium, 50 to 60 per cent. take liquor, the rest take no intoxicants. Liquor consumers, remain absent at home in a drunken state for some days on plea of illness, and are rough to deal with. Opium eaters are quiet and tractable. In fact in the country districts opium is regarded as a stimulant to keep up their spirits after hard labour. They do not consider it injurious. They would not be willing to bear either in part or wholly the cost of prohibitive measures. The prohibition of the sale of opium except for medical purposes, would cause discontent and deprive the poor of wholesome food, and could not be extended to the Native States of Kathiawar.

By Mr. Fanshawe: I do not think that, speaking generally the habit of giving opium to infants has any injurious results.

By Lord Brassey: I do not think opium would be injurious to a young man, whilst its use is distinctly beneficial to men advanced in life.

EVIDENCE OF OPIUM CONSUMERS.

Mr. Tribhovandas Jagjvandas, merchant, Bombay, whose evidence was interpreted by Mr. Rostom Jehangir, of the Customs Department, and who looked hale and hearty enough considering his great age, said: I am 77 years' old. I have been eating opium for 60 years. At the age of 17 I suffered from congestion in my stomach. My physician, therefore, advised me to eat opium, as other medicines proved ineffectual. I began to eat it at that time, and have hitherto continued the habit. I commenced with a quarter of a *val* (about three grains) on the first day, and adhered to that quantity until recently. For some days past, however, I have raised it to three-quarters of a *val*, as signs of old age have become more visible in me. The result is that I again feel energy and activity as before in carrying on my trade and occupation. After the age of 17 I married by means of my own income, met expenses on many occasions, and have until now earned about 18 lakhs of rupees. Even now I am in good circumstances. I am the owner of the Lakhmidas Market. I am of opinion that whoever eats opium moderately is there by benefited in health. Opium does no harm to the eater, but on the contrary it gives strength in walking and moving about. For my part, I am sure that my disease was cured by opium, and that if I should give it up, my strength would fail, and I think I should become diseasd.

By the President: If a young man is in good health. I would not advise him to take opium.

ADDED STRENGTH FROM THE USE OF THE DRUG.

Mr. Thakar Haridas Maoji, Merchant of Bombay, (whose statement was also translated by Mr. Rustom) said: I am a brother and partner of Thakar Korji Maoji, a well known merchant of Bombay. I am a native of Cutch and an inhabitant of Kotada under Roha. From infancy I reside in Bombay. I suffered sickness at the age of about 45, when I began to vomit and to discharge blood. In consequence of this I became weak. I tried many medicines prescribed by Doctors, but without success. I went to my native place, where it is customary to eat opium. My maternal uncle advised me to eat a little opium habitually, saying that it would impart strength to my body. I accordingly began to eat opium twice a day, morning and evening, at the rate of two *vals* in the aggregate. I have thereby gained a good deal of strength. I am now fifty-four years age. I have strength enough to cope with any work, and am seldom attacked with other diseases. I follow the occupation of a Mukadam, which involves personal labour. If I do not eat opium, strength leaves me completely. From the day I began to eat opium, I enjoy physical health.

A MIDDLE AGED CONSUMER.

Mr. Mancherji M. Mulah Feroz, merchant, Bombay, stated: I am now about 35 years old, in excellent health full of vitality and always in most cheerful spirits. I have numerous testimonials from gentlemen of high position and standing who, have all with one voice pronounced me to be a man of untiring energy and active habits, for all which I am indebted to the use of opium which I have now been taking for upwards of 15 years in small quantities, say about the size of a gram or a little more once in a day every morning or occasionally twice in a day without any ill-effects. I am accustomed to cold bath which I can have all the year round without any harm. Even I could continue this habit during the winter time in London when I was there for a few months in 1889-90, to the astonishment of my friends to whom I would not communicate the secret which was nothing beyond the use of this most innocent life-giving drug, so unjustly scandalized by people who have no real idea of the great benefit it does to mankind by a moderate and judicious use of it. I am accustomed to all sort of rough and hard life, one of my peculiar habits being that I love to sleep on the floor without any bedding or mattress, the only mattress being the matting in the rooms; besides that I am a very early riser. Before the use of opium my health was a total wreck. Habitual constipation, sleeplessness and feeble health with all its brood of disorders,—imaginary fears, palpitation of the heart at a slight excitement, incapacity for any business and a total disgust of life. Patent medicines, tonics and other prescriptions only gave me a temporary relief, sleeplessness being my principle complaint. Out of mere curiosity I tried a little opium for a few days; it did not agree with me at once, constipation being the only complaint. By the end of a week, however, my bowels began to be regular and there was a sudden change in my health which ever since began to improve in every way.

By Mr. Mowbray: I keep myself within a certain limit of opium, but the average dose I take now is much larger than at first. I could leave off the habit for a few days.

THE CHINESE ASPECT OF THE QUESTION.

Mr. Hormasji Kuvarji Setna, partner in the firm of Messrs. Kharsedji Bomanji Setna & Co., Bombay and China, merchants, said:—I resided in Hongkong for about 18 years, and, during my residence there, visited several places in China. I had a good many opportunities of dealing with Chinese merchants, especially in Hongkong and Shanghai, and was acquainted with opium merchants and smokers. I was a Justice of the Peace and was asked by the Government several times to visit the Victoria Jail and Government Civil Hospital, where I also saw some Chinese and Sikhs smoking and eating opium. I safely say from my observation that opium taken moderately is not at all injurious. Chinese smoking opium are always active, energetic, healthy and well-to-do. Opium merchants enjoy as much respect and credit as tea and silk merchants. By the use of opium in one form or another mental faculties remain sound, weak constitutions are sustained and memory preserved. Such is not the case with alcohol. Opium subdues whilst liquor excites passions. Indian produce has always been considered a luxury in China and is mixed with other kinds of opium. It is taken like the rich wines of Europe. It is essentially necessary to allow the use of opium in moderation for non-medicinal purposes, because in India people, with religious scruples have a hatred for liquor and as a stimulant after a days' hard work take opium. However, Government supervision is necessary, because a costly drug like opium is liable to be adulterated and mixed with cheap and noxious substances. I believe that India is not in a position to bear any additional taxation, and it would be a gross blunder on the part of the Government to lose an important source of revenue and to create dissatisfaction amongst the native rulers and farmers.

By Mr. Fanshawe: In China the cases of excessive smoking with which I met were very few.

OPIUM INDISPENSABLE TO VEGETARIAN NATIVES.

Mr. Karimbhai Ibrahim, opium merchant and mill-owner, Bombay, stated: I have passed the greater portion of my life in this city. During this period, I have seen many men eating opium in their old age. This enables them to labour for the whole day. They use opium in order to give rest to their system and consequently they do not feel fatigued in the slightest degree. I am not aware of a single instance in which a person was put to disgrace by using opium or was led by that habit to commit thefts, &c. Opium is indispensable to the people of India, for the most of them are vegetarians, and they hate liquor on religious grounds. If opium-eating be prohibited, they will be compelled to drink liquor, and those who drink it will be excommunicated by their castemen. The result will be that quarrels will arise everywhere, and thus nothing but trouble will await both the subjects and the rulers. If we do not export opium to China, Persia and Turkistan will export it in larger quantities, and China will increase its own production. But the Chinese will not give up opium. In my opinion the present consumption of opium in India is not unduly large. Opium is not produced in the British districts of this Presidency, but is manufactured in Native States. If they are prohibited from manufacturing it, Government will have to pay a heavy compensation. How can the British Government recover this loss from the poor people of India? The present burden of taxation on them is already too heavy and, therefore, they are unable to pay any further taxes.

By Mr. Fanshawe: The young school of natives who have learned English views take alcohol in preference to opium.

AN OFFICIAL MAHOMEDAN'S VIEWS.

Mr. Mirza Husein Khan, solicitor and secretary, Bombay National Mahomedan Association, Bombay, stated: I can see no reason why the growth of poppy and the manufacture and sale of opium should be prohibited. The people would be driven to use alcohol, which in the majority of cases leads to crime; neither do I see any grounds for extending such prohibition to the Native States. The existing arrangements with the Native States should not be interfered with, lest the Chiefs take alarm at such interference with their ancient rights and privileges by the Paramount Power. The effect on the finances of India would be disastrous if the sale and export of opium were prohibited; for, besides the loss of revenue, large sums would have to be paid as compensation and heavy annual expenditure incurred in maintaining a large staff for preventive measures. This would cause much irritation and evoke dangerous feelings among the people. The present arrangements should not be interfered with. The consumption of opium in the malarial districts of India is chiefly as a prophylactic, while the majority of Indians believe the drug to be a specific in chronic dysentery, diarrhœa, diabetes, rheumatism and chronic bronchitis; compared with alcohol it is harmless as affecting the moral and physical conditions of the people; indeed, many believe that it prolongs life. It must be understood that I mean the use and not the abuse of opium.

AFIMI.

The disposition of the people of India is in favour of the use of opium as a prophylactic against various diseases, but they are against the abuse of opium; for the term 'afimi'—confirmed opium-eater—is one of contempt which no Indian would willingly risk being called. The people are very unwilling to bear any part of the costs for repressive measures in this matter. I am of opinion that if the production and consumption of opium were prohibited, not only would the finances of India be grievously affected, but it would also be disastrous alike to the zemindar and rayat. It may necessitate further taxation, which must fall heavily on the poorer classes, who are the least able to bear it. Opium is administered to infants in many instances when only seven days old, and when continued leads to habitual use. This is considered beneficial, and in the annals of crime opium-eaters are conspicuous by their absence.

By Mr. Mowbray: I belong to the Shia community of Mahomedans.

By Mr. Haridass: There is no express reference to opium in our sacred writings, but it is generally understood that its moderate use amongst us is permissible. The effect of the prohibition of opium might be to lead Mahomedans to take alcoholic liquors as a substitute, although alcohol is prohibited in our sacred writings.

PROHIBITION WOULD CAUSE DISCONTENT.

Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas, merchant, Justice of the Peace, and member of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, stated: I am president of one section of the Kapol Vania caste, one of the proprietors of the Kaiser-i-Hind Mills, and a landowner in Bombay, where my family has been settled for more than two centuries. In Bombay, the consumption of opium is limited and is mostly confined to the poor and working classes. It is used to sustain health in old age and to give strength, without which the consumers would be unfit for work, and their families would starve. Opium does not produce a bad effect on the moral and physical condition of the people in India if moderately taken. It is safely administered even to children of two months old in small doses, and they thrive well. The people would not like the interference of Government with their use of opium, nor would they like to bear at all the cost of prohibitive measures. I am of opinion that the opium trade in British India should not be prohibited. Such prohibition could not be extended to Native States. If it were so prohibited, the rational user and the cultivator would be deprived, the one of a rational enjoyment, the other of his means of livelihood. Discontent would be caused among them and they would become a cause of anxiety to the State. They would take to liquor, which is prohibited by their religion, and is injurious to the human constitution. If the growth were prohibited in Native States, Government would have to compensate them. Government would also lose their own revenue, and to recoup these heavy sums, would have to impose additional taxation, which would spread dissatisfaction and discontent among the various classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

EVIDENCE OF MADRAS WITNESSES.

A section of the Commission consisting of Sir James Lyall, Sir William Roberts, and Mr. Arthur Pease, M.P., recorded the evidence of witnesses from Madras in the Front Hall.

OPIUM TAKING AMONGST NATIVE TROOPS.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. Mayne, Indian Medical Service, Bangalore, said:—My experience of opium-eaters and smokers extends over a period of 20 years. They have been to me a particular study and for some time I conducted a correspondence in "The Indian Medical Gazette, 1880-81," the leading Medical Journal of India, on the subject of the opium-eater. I have had a varied experience of the natives of India particularly while serving as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail in four districts, of the Central Provinces, and in one of these districts, Narsinghpur (with a population of 350,000), I had special opportunities of studying the subject. These districts having dispensaries in their large towns, I was able to move about from my head-quarters; my duties when superintending vaccination brought me to the small villages, and I became acquainted with the habits of the Malguyzars, Lumbadars, Kotvals (watchmen of the village), and the people generally. While in medical charge of the Regimental Detail Hospital, Rangoon, in 1891 and 1892, I had special opportunities for observing the extent of the use of opium among Native troops, transport, dooly-bearers, and other followers of the Native army belonging, to both the north and south of India and to Bengal. I must have seen about 4,000, but I cannot give figures. All were sick transfers from Upper Burma *en route* to India. Numbers of these were opium-eaters and smokers. There were more among the troops and followers coming from Bengal and Upper India than among those who belonged to the southern army. They took opium mostly to counteract the bad climate of the Chin hills and other parts of Upper Burma. I was impressed with the profound belief all these different races had in opium's efficacy to ward off sickness and the effects of the climate of the unhealthy parts of Upper Burma. The use of opium is inculcated to the millions of India through many sources, by the ever present Hakims, Baids, and Native Doctors. Muhammadans as well as Hindus have come to believe in its subtle influence for good. The Moulvie and Quazi as well as the Brahmin, Fakirs, Sanassees, Byragees, and such as are, so to speak, teachers to their own classes and castes, all take opium more or less. Sunars, and the upper class of Hindus, believe in it as a family medicine. Opium is sometimes taken for religious purposes, and a great number of religious mendicants take it. While moving about in the districts of the Central Provinces as Civil Surgeon I was impressed with the universal use of opium by both the official and non-official classes. Opium is given to women and children for all sorts of reasons and complaints. I continually saw children given opium, and I have seen some deaths among them from its injudicious use. It is not, I consider, a cause of infanticide. It was given by the parent in the belief of doing good to their children. Opium engenders patience and contentment and does not tend to promote sedition. There are wicked and ignorant teachers among the people ready to upset the best Government.

PROHIBITION WOULD UNSETTLE THE PEOPLE.

I am confident it would unsettle the people if there was any curtailment of the free supply of opium, and already it is under some restraint. The Government to their best to have none but the best opium sold. It was one of my duties to examine opium. It has often occurred to me that opium is dear, and people cannot afford to eat it. Some no doubt buy "madak" as it is cheaper. They are bought at the same shop. I have seen even women and children under the influence of "madak." I think it ought to be penal selling "madak" to women and children. If "madak" is smoked immoderately, no doubt it renders the person unfit to work, but this applies to almost all the narcotics. All have a pernicious effect on the system if taken to excess. "Madak" smokers may become skeletons after a time and forget all their obligations—moral, social and physical; but the same applies to alcohol. If its use by women and children could be stopped, it would I consider, be a check to "madak" smoking, and raise their moral character which becomes degraded by its influence. A great deal of this is in the hands of a strong District Magistrate. If the sale of "madak" were stopped entirely, I fear a greater consumption of the far worse intoxicant ganja would follow with the result that more violent crimes would be committed. "Madak" is a cheap intoxicant for the loafer. During 1879, 1880 and 1881 I made the subject of the treatment of the opium-eater a special study, and appealed to the medical world in the East for the best form of treatment to be adopted. At that time medical opinion was very devided whether an opium-eater's opium could be stopped suddenly and entirely without doing him harm. Although I showed in "The Indian Medical Gazette," July 1880 and March 1881, what state the abuse of opium causes, these cases can refer to only a very limited portion of the population.

THE DRUG AMONGST PRISONERS.

At the time I wrote, about 12 per cent. of the Narsinghpur Jail population were addicted to the habit. Their imprisonment was for theft usually and not for violent cirmes provoked by the use of ganja. If an opium-eater is suddenly deprived of the drug, he may try to commit suicide. I remember a case of this sort. An old Muhammadan in jail threw himself down a well and it was with difficulty he was rescued, and he tried his best to throttle the man who was saving his life. The deprivation of opium will bring on terrible suffering for a few days, but I have never known the least harm from having opium stopped, and I have had a large number of difficult and typical cases to treat. I have autopsied many reputed opium-eaters. They had died from other causes mostly from poverty, but I have never found any particular pathological changes or anything like the tissue destruction seen when due to alcohol poisoning. I do not consider it generally wards off fever, but I am firmly convinced that the natives of India have a profound belief in its efficacy in this respect, as also its power to cure many other diseases, especially diarrhœa and cholera. In the Narsingphur district about Rs. 35,000 worth of opium was sold during 1879 and 1880. This is perhaps one of the most flourishing districts in the Nerbudda Valley, and part of the wheat granary of India. My recollection is that I knew many land-owners there, old men, stout and hearty, who were habitual opium-eaters. There can be no question about opium being harmful when taken immoderately, but this applies with greater force to ganja and alcohol and other intoxicants. I do not consider excessive opium-eating the worst vice, although opium smoking as "madak" runs them all very close. I have held very strong opinions on the evil effects of opium, but time has tempered my views, and I consider that any curtailment except to stop women and children smoking "madak," would be a great hardship, and cause an infinity of trouble and misery to the people of India, and a veritable danger to the stability of the Government. Opium wards off hunger, stimulates the wearied, and is reckoned a valuable stand-by in times of famine, cholera and other epidemic diseases.

EFFECTS OF MADAK UPON WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Dr. Mayne in reply to Sir William Roberts, said that opium was used as household medicine by many natives of India: Opium being dry substance, the Hindus could take it without water. If the habitual opium consumers were deprived of the drug, they would very likely be liable to some sort of disease, such as enlargement of spleen, abscess of liver, &c. There was a belief prevalent amongst the natives that opium cured malaria fever but scientific opinion as well as his own opioion was against that belief. Opium dit not generally acted as prophilactic on malaria fever thought it acted most beneficially on scertain diseases. The ascetics used opium for religious purposes to engender affection. In reply to Mr. Pease he said that official class used opium; but they were natives and not European. He had no experience about chandu smokers and so he could not distinguish between the effects of chandu and madak smoking. Madak smoking produced degrading effect upon women and children, but he could not say the same thing regarding the men, because every man must have one sort of stimulant or the other. It was most essential that every one must have some sort of stimulant. Novel reading was also a sort of stimulant. There were various sorts of stimulants such as tobacco, coffee, tea, hemp drugs, alcohol, &c. Madak smokers generally smoked tobacco also.

OPIUM RARELY ABUSED.

Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Browne, M. D., Senior Medical Officer, Madras, said: During all the years that I have been attached to the General Hospital Madras, there have fallen under my observation very few cases (not more than three or four) out of the thousands of men that I have treated either as in or out patients, of whom it could be said that they were mentally and physically degraded by the abuse of opium. It very rarely happens a patient has to state that he is in the habit of taking so much opium, that its deprivation during his stay in hospital would be distressing or even annoying to him, and still more rarely does his appearance lead one to interrogate him as to his being a victim to a confirmed consumption of opium in large quantities. Of consumers of smaller doses which leave no perceptible ill-effects, doubtless the number is greater, but the evidence derived from observation of the sick in this hospital would tend, of the whole, to demonstrate the fact that the abuse of opium by the classes who furnish the sick male-patient of this hospital is a very uncommon thing indeed.

Our wards are filled with victims to alcohol and venery, while, on the other hand, the presence of a confirmed opium-eater suffering from a too great use of opium-eating is an extremely rare event. In fact, for a patient to come in for the results of indulgence in opium-eating alone is an unknown event. When seen, it is for some accident or disease that has forced him to seek admission. He has not to apply, as has the alcohol consumer, for relief from the direct results of the consumption of his favourite stimulant. The whole of my experience here tends to show, first, that opium is abused by but a very small porportion of the population, and second that there is no evidence whatever to bring forward to prove that its use in small quantities is deleterious to any perceptible harmful extent.

Dr. Browne, in answer to Sir James Lyall, said that habitual opium consumers in jails were prevented from use of opium as a matter of punishment. But there was no such uniform rule in the hospitals. It depended upon the officer in charge of the hospital whether to allow a patient to take opium or not. He had no experience of chandu smoking.

THE ACTING SANITARY COMMISSIONER OF MADRAS.

Surgeon-Major W. G. King, Acting Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, said:—In March 1894, I shall have completed 20 years' service in the Presidency of Madras. I have served 17 years in the Civil Department, and have during this time held appointments either in charge of jails, hospitals or lunatic asylums in Kurnool, Trichinopoly, Madras Town, Vizagapatam and Mandalay. In the Military Department, I have held charge of Madras Infantry and Cavalry Regiments and Sappers and Miners, as well as of a regiment of Sikhs and Punjabee Muhammadans known as "Burmah Infantry." In 1893, I held charge of the Native Infantry Invaliding Depot at Pallavaram, where it was my duty to enter fully into the medical history and general character of large numbers of sepoys brought up for pensions and invaliding. In the Kurnool district of which I held charge during the majority of my service, I had—where the Madras Presidency is concerned—unusual opportunities of being in daily contact with large numbers of Muhammadans. I have seen opium given regularly twice daily to Muhammadan children of the better class, and believe it to be regarded as a matter of course that, from infancy to about 3 years of age, this drug should be employed as a preventive against teething and bowel troubles. From this age the child is not encouraged in its use (presumably from religious motives) and, ordinarily, it is stopped till either some disease or the advance of old age leads again to its employment. Thus, I believe, the drug is not much in use during the most vigorous period of life. In my experience, the drug has been chiefly used in regular and moderate doses twice daily only. When taken in this manner for years on end, I have not been lead to believe that physical degeneration has occurred. In fact, I have known men who were good shikaries and horsemen, and commercial men of advanced age, who have become wealthy whilst given to this habit. I have repeatedly seen men admitted to jail who have been in the habit of using opium, and, so far as general physique or health was concerned, had no reason to suspect the habit until denial of the drug rendered the usual well-known misery consequent upon its sudden withdrawal apparent. The immoderate use of the drug is, I believe, exceedingly rare in this Presidency, and whilst I do not doubt that instances of immoderate use leading to the helpless condition depicted by those who have agitated against opium to be possible. I consider that these must bear a proportion to the total population of opium-eaters that must be infinitesimal. A great deal of the restleness following the withdrawal of opium in the opium-eater is due to the mere memory of the former effects and not to altered physical conditions inducing certain mental states. Thus, in treating cases of sudden deprivation, I have used small doses of morphia injections for a few days, and having convinced the patient that the effects corresponding to opium were secured by this injection, plain water was substituted and satisfaction has still been induced. I believed that there are no facts that would lead it to be regarded as necessary in this Presidency that the extent of use of opium by the people should be otherwise than at their discretion. I have never known the use of opium incite violence or crime, and I have always regarded the typical moderate opium-eater as a respectable and trustworthy member of the community.

A DISTRICT SURGEON'S EVIDENCE.

Surgeon-Major A. J. Sturmer, District Surgeon, Kistna, said: I am at present District Surgeon of Kistna and have 18 8-12 years' service. During that period I have had charge of two districts, several regiments, a central and four district jails and a lunatic asylum. For five years I was in charge of the Vizagapatam district where opium is very largely consumed and where I had a district jail and a lunatic asylum. I cannot recall an inmate who was ever admitted into the asylum for insanity due to opium eating or smoking. From personal experience I should say that opium rarely or never caused insanity. A great many prisoners who were admitted into the jail of where habitual opium eaters: I should never have recognized a small or moderate opium eater from his appearance, he probably told me that he consumed opium from questions I put to him. I can recall only two cases, both I believe women who craved after the drug; one contracted pneumonia. She was admitted in bad health and died of gangrene of the lung, and I attributed her death partly to the immoderate use of opium. I do not believe that the moderate use of opium does any harm, but rather on the contrary helps a man to get through life. Consumers when asked why they took it, gave different reasons, some that their food was insufficient and opium allayed the cravings of the stomach, others because they had pain, and others again because people over forty years of age took it, and they subscribed to the habit. I operated an old man, who took opium regularly, for abscess of the liver, and although he insisted on having his quantity every afternoon he got well, and I could not see that opium in any way retarded his recovery. In the hill tracts of Jeypore, opium consumption is very large: it is a highly feverish district, but the inhabitants are a very healthy race, strong and very keen sportsmen. They told me that they took opium as a preventative to fever, and the people who live at the foot of the ghats gave me the same reason. I do not remember any prisoner having been admitted into jail, of which I have had charge, for violence or brutality which was attributed to the effects of opium smoking or eating: no doubt opium is smuggled into jail, and this was more frequent when there were two sets of jail guards, the police and the warders. I have punished prisoners for having opium about them, but I do not remember having to punish a prisoner for crime committed through eating opium. The amount of opium taken daily by a person varies between 2 and 6 grains, and very frequently I was told that the larger quantity would last more than one day. I have never come across an immoderate opium eater, nor have I seen the sort of person deputed as an opium eater by the anti-opium league. The people whom I have met have apparently been satisfied with a small quantity and have adhered to this small quantity for years, they have not gone to extremes. I believe it would be impossible to stop the supply of opium, and supposing it would be stopped, I believe that the present consumers would take to drink. For evil, there is no possible comparison between the two.

VISIT TO OUR OPIUM DEN.

Surgeon-Major Sturmer, in his examination by Sir James Lyall, said that he had visited an opium den. Most of the opium consumers were old men. They would probably be great sufferers, if their opium supply was cut down. One of the men was sixty years old and a consumer of 40 years. He daily took two balls of opium, which was nearly two tolas. (Witness here produced the balls, which he had obtained from the smoker, and which, he said, looked very much like green-gram.) The second man was about sixty years of age and a consumer of thirty years' standing. He took every day one anna worth of opium. The third consumer was nearly seventy-five years of age and a habitual consumer of forty years. He took three annas' worth of 'muddak' every day. The fourth man was an athletict, who said that he was previously using alcohol. He gave it up and took to opium-eating because it was cheaper than liquors. He was a very young man. They all were a happy and contented lot. They said that they would do without opium. All of them had taken to opium not from any sort of vice but to relieve themselves of some pain or another. They met every evening in the club and did not smoke at home at all but only at the club. One of the opium eaters was taking as much as thirteen or fourteen grains everyday, and still he was very healthy. Excessive use of opium was injurious. The den was an ordinary native house and there was nothing disreputable about it. Witness had never tried opium. He knew of one man who took fourteen grains of opium in the morning and fourteen in the evening.

In reply to Mr. Pease, witness said that he did not know that persons suffering from pneumonia would recover worse if they were opium consumers. If they were moderate consumers of opium, their recovery from pneumonia would not be in danger.

HOW THE OPIUM-EATING HABIT IS CONTRACTED.

Nuthed Mohamed, Oosman Sahib, Bahadur, Civil Surgeon, Negapatam said:—So far as I know, the habit has been contracd into a great majority of cases to alleviate pain and suffering caused by diseases. The diseases for which opium is resorted to are—chronic diarrhœa, chronic coughs, asthma, pain in the abdomen and limbs, of neuralgic, syphilitic and chronic inflammatory kind, general muscular pains, cramps, sleeplessness, palpitation of heart, pains connected with uterine disorders, excessive flow of urine, and spirmatorrhœa. The sufferers in these instances dit not resort to opium at once, but had tried all remedial means at their disposal and of their hakeems. After a hopeless and protracted course of treatment, either the hakeem himself or some relation or friend who has had the personal experience of the drug or heard of its beneficial effects in such diseases, suggested its use. The sufferer began with a small dose, and when the desired effect had been produced, he stopped it. But, if the disease recurred, he resumed it and continued if the reccurrence was frequent. As he continued the drug he felt his sufferings alleviated and a fresh energy being put into the system. The habituals of advanced age are of unanimous opinion that the drug is of great untility to the old.

AGE AT WHICH THE HABIT IS GENERALLY CONTRACTED.

In males between 35 and 40 years; in famales between 25 and 30, and even earlier. The cause of females beginning the habit earlier is child-brith. After parturition, if uncontrollable and chronic diarrhœa set in, or if on account of subinvolution or inflammation of the uterus and its appendages pains are produced, opium is resorted to and the habit is more or less continued for subsequent parturitions. Among males the habit of opum-eating in young age is rare, and I believe on account of comparative youth and vigour of the system below the age of 35, the stimulus produced by incidental use of opium is not keenly felt and therefore the habit is not continued. After the age of 35 with a native in India active spirits begin to decline, particularly in unhealthy tracts where the habit is common, and hence after this age the exhilarating effects of opium are keenly felt. As the age advances the keenness is more increasingly felt and after 55, opium is considered a "support" to the system.

OPIUM IN CHILDHOOD.

I have known instances in which opium was commenced so early as 40 days after birth to secure calmness and sleep. Judicious mothers know what quantity of drug is required to relieve the irritability of infants and make them cheerful and what quantity, to produce sleep. They have administered the respective doses with advantage to themselves and to the infants. With injudicious mothers, especially in the poverty-striken class, the use of opium to infants has been ruinous. To allow themselves to attend to their ordinary avocations and still more foolishly to allow themselves rest and time for useless chit-chats with their neighbours or to attend festivals, the quantity of opium usually given by them is of soporific dose and sometimes even more to produce deep sleep. In such cases infants either by over-doses or by want of nourishment occasioned by long hours of sleep or long absence of mothers, appeared sallow, puny and ill-nourished. Fortunately in these instances, the mothers themselves observed the failing health of their children or some of their friends pointed it out to them. They corrected themselves and children were soon recovered to health. I do not remember any death having taken place on account of such over doses. The habit in the children was continued to the age of 4, after which it is generally stopped.

DOSES OF MODERATE OPIUM-EATERS.

The ordinary dose of opium is from ½ to 4 grains and in some instances 6. Two doses were generally taken—one in the morning and the other in the evening. The evening dose is a little bit larger than the morning, the increase beidg from one-eight to one-six of the morning dose. The dose was invariably taken in the morning before breakfast and in the evening before supper. The largest dose that came to my notice was of a man who took for a day about an ounce of opium—half an ounce on each occasion. For infants the dose was graduated from the size of a poppy seed to that of a large mustard. The habitual eater after the usual dose appeared lively. His intellect and wits were sharpened. Bodily movements were active and he worked with eagerness and engry. Under its influence he was able to recall to memory facts very readily. The first dose in the morning generally maintained his spirits till the second do in the evening, there being no craving in the interval. His appetite seemed improved, rather made keener after the usual doses. I have had several opium-eaters, especially females, engaged on hard labour, on occasions of important dinners and festivals and observed their capacity for endurance for hard labour in a marked degree. One extra dose in the night was sufficient to keep up their energy for the whole of the night. In fact the dose seem to nerve them. The usual bad effects that are described in the books I have frequently failed to observe in the *habituals*. I have examined the tongues of several opium eaters and have failed to notice in them any particular indication of the derangement of digestive organs. The secretions of the several organs of the body may not be as profuse as in the case of non-opium-eaters, but yet they are not lessened to any to degree affect the health. Habitual use of opium appears to adjust the diminished secretion to the normal condition of the body. Moderate opium-eaters appear in as good health as others, and in several instances it was difficult for me to suspect them to be using the drug.

THE EFFECT UPON LONGEVITY.

There was nothing unhealthy in the condition of the children of opium-eaters, and I observed no particular liability of any disease in them. They appeared as healthy as the children of non-opium-eaters. I do not think that there is any bad effect of moderate doses of opium of fecundity. Moderate opium-eaters, both males and females, were as fruitful as the others. I have known opium-eaters, of over 40 years' habit, live to the age of 70 and 80, and known them to be healthy and active. Short-lived opium-eaters when their habits were moderate, died of intercurrent diseases.

EFFECT ON MORALITY.

This, of course, depends upon its craving, value and effect. All these are not such as to induce one to theive or to be grossly dishonest, for an ordinary opium-eater is contented with half-an-anna worth of opium a day. Even excesses do not lead to violence, quarrels, offence and turbulence. The craving is almost of the nature of the craving of food. The person feels irritable, uneasy and unfit to a degree to do any work without the usual dose. The effect of one dose appears to last for nearly 12 hours. The craving in moderate consumers is nothing when compared with the craving for alcohol. The habituals can go on with their usual business even without a dose, though they may not feel the work pleasant and turn out the same quantity of work as when under its influence. They may feel languid and dissatisfied, but never lay down as utterly shattered in the nervous system as the drinkers of alcohol.

Mr. Pease remarked that the other day two medical witnesses said that the recovery from pneumonia would be worse, if the sufferers were opium-eaters.

Mr. Pease: You say that "However, I know it as a fact that although the drug had been made a daily necessary, the habitual consumer kept it a secret and was very hesitative to import the habit to others except when it was considered medicinally necessary. Does that not mean that he was ashamed of the habit.

Witness:—It refers to the young only.

Mr. Pease: Why should he wish to keep it a secret fram the young?—Because it is not deemed proper that the young should know anything about it.

A MEMBER OF THE MADRAS REVENUE BOARD.

The Hon. Mr. C. S. Crole, Third Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, examined by Sir James Lyall said that he had never any crime being attributed to opium. He was a Joint Magistrate and Sessions Judge in a District for about twenty-five years but he had never come a cross such a case.

Sir James Lyall: A witness named Raju Naidu, a missionary preacher, while giving evidence at Calcutta before the Commission, had said that so far as his experience went and from what he had heard from others, opium eaters were for the most part criminals, commiting thefts and such other crime. Does that strike you as an exaggerated statement? I have never heard of such a case in which opium-eating was at the bottom of a crime.

Witness, continuing, said that he had never visited a smoking saloon. He knew, however, that a special report had been made by the Assistant Secretary to the board of revenue, who visited such places in Madras.

Sir James Lyall: Mr. Raju Naidu also said in Calcutta that among the frequenters to these smoking saloons, fifty or sixty out of the seventy men were so emaciated that they were skeletons. Does that occur in the report you refer to? No; it does not. The smoking places in Madras are visited by well-to-do native merchants. One of the points made by the Assistant Secretary was that there was no evidence of emaciation. I will submit that report to the Commission.

Sir James Lyall: Do you know Soma Pillai, school master of Madras? His evidence is confirmatory of that given by Naidu that almost three-fourths of those whom he saw in dens were living skeletons. Have you seen many people who come under that description of opium-epters, who were living skeletons?—I have never seen that opium-eaters are skeletons.

Witness continued that the policy of the Madras Government was to make opium dearer in certain districts to check the increase of consumption and not to increase the revenue.

The Commission then adjourned for lunch. When they re-assembled at three o'clock Lord Brassey took the place of Sir James Lyall, Mr. Mowbray also joining.

OPIUM AMONGST THE HILL TRIBES.

Mr. B. V. Ramanarasu Pantulu, Tahsildar,

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

An interesting account of spirit photographs has been given by M. Fourtier in a French scientific journal. The discoverer, it seems, was an American engraver named Mumler, employed by Mr. Bigilow, a jeweller, of Boston. His hobby was photography, and one day in 1861, while developing a plate, he was surprised to see a faint head beside that of the model. He announced the fact in the journals, a sensation was the result, he gave up the graver, and took to the trade of spirit photography in New York.

The deception flourished, and in 1874 a new edition of the Bible, with authentic photographs of Abraham, Moses, David, and others was announced. The method was introduced into France, and a trade in spirit photographs established. The person desiring a photograph of some friend gone before had only to unite himself in thought with a medium in Paris, and in a few days received the photograph. Several misadventures, however, set the police of the alert. In one case, a merchant of Montreuil wished a photograph of his daughter, who was three years old when she died, and received a picture of a woman of fifty. The police finally exposed the fraud on April 22, 1875, by discovering a dark chamber containing a lay figure draped in bluish tulle, with numerous photographic heads, which could be added to it, and other devices. Particulars of the appearance of the person whose spirit photograph was required having been ingeniously gathered, the lay figure was adjusted and rapidly photographed, then the medium, or sometimes the client, was photographed on the same plate with a longer exposure, and both objects were developed together. The spirit photographers were tried and condemned to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 5,000 francs.

Spirit photography never raised its head again in France; but, strange to say, it continued to flourish, and still flourishes in England. Even eminent British men of science have been fascinated by it. In Ammerica it thrives still more vigorously. M. Fourtier gives directions for obtaining spirit photographs as follows:—First place the spectre before a dark background and photograph it, decentring the negative to make it float in air. The drapery should be a bluish white, and the exposure very short. Next, photograph the living subject on the sombre background, such as a library, or a wall hung with ancient armour. The exposure should be long, so as to give strong definition. When the head of the spectre is also the head of the subject, an astral photograph is obtained.

Herr Sigson, of Rybinsk, uses the following method in taking photographs of magnified snow-flakes—that is to say, of snow cristals. The flakes were caught on rough cloth and transferred to a net of cocoon silk attached to a card with a hole in the middle. The card was then placed on the stage of a Zeiss microscope provided with an aplanatic lens and a long focus camera, which was placed near an attick window and highly inclined to the horizon, so as to get a good light. The illumination was so arranged that half the field was bright and half shaded. To avoid melting the flakes with the breath, he breathed through a tube bent backware while adjusting the apparatus. For an enlargement of fifteen times with plates furnished by M. Lumiere, he odopted an exposure of two to five seconds. The patterns of snow crystals are so pretty and varied that designers of wall-papers and such-like figures might well borrow a hint from them.

The internal temperature of trees has been observed for some time past by M. Prinz of Uccle, in Belgium, who finds their mean annual temperature at the heart of the trunk the same as that of the air, but the mean monthly temperature of the trees sometimes differs from the latter by 2 or 3 deg. C. On certain days the difference in question may be as much as 10 deg. C. In very cold weather the internal temperature falls to a few tenths of a degree below the freezing point, and then remains stationary. In very hot weather the temperature of the tree stays at 15 deg. C. or thereabouts. A large tree is, therefore, cooler in hot weather and warmer in cold weather than the air.

Melinite, the French explosive, is apt to poison the workmen engaged in making it. After some time they lose their appetites, and good digestion, their skin turns yellow, and they show signs of poisoning by the vapours of picric acid, which is chemically formed in their systems. At last the acid attacks the bronchial tubes, and influenza or pneumonia may supervene. Messrs. Sykes and Ross have also shown that similar effects result from the manufacture of roburite. The French Government have allowed the operatives in the melinite factories a ration of milk daily to counteract the poison.

M. Berthellot, of the Institute of France, has made a chemical analysis of some metal figurines from ancient Chaldea now in the Louvre, and found them to have been originally pure copper, absolutely free of tin. The fact tends to confirm the hypothesis that a copper age preceded the bronze age in the East.

M. Galliot, an engineer, of Dijon, has utilised the fall of water at the lock sluices of a canal between the Seine and Saone to drive turbines and dynamos, thus generating an electric current which he conveys along the canal by a wire on poles, and uses to propel the towboats by means of an electric motor, and also to light up the tunnels through which the canal passes. The towboat is made to draw itself along by picking up a chain lying on the bottom of the canal.

Since the discovery of the Temple of the Cross at Palenque by J. L. Stephens in 1849, the hieroglyphics on the lateral tablets in the rear wall have been supposed to tell the history of the Toltec nation; but Mr. Valentini has recently shown them to contain an abstract of the records of the Temple and a biography of the dead priest. Mr. Valentini is about to publish his long expected memoir on the Temple, with an accurate account of the sculptured centre-piece and the text of the hieroglyphics, which he pronounces of pure ideogrammatic character, and devoted to sacred objects.

In Philadelphia there is a women's Anthropological Society, which has just celebrated its hundredth meeting. It was started in 1885, its first president being Mrs. T. E. Stevenson, and its present one Miss Alice C. Fletcher. The nature of the society is fully set forth in a pamphlet recently published. It consists of six sections, occupied respectively with archæology, child-life, ethnology, folk-lore, psychology, and sociology. The number of members is steadily increasing, and the society is flourishing in all respects.

The question whether a science should be cultivated by one sex to the exclusion of the other is raised by Mr. D. G. Brinton, the well-known American anthropologist, who considers the practise contrary to the true spirit of science. The pursuit of truth ought, he thinks, to be epicene, and freed from all considerations of sex. In support of his contention, he cites the fact that three-fourth of the report of the above-mentioned society is taken up by an article on the Woman's Movement, which he thinks much better fitted for a political congress. When women become scientists, he remarks, they should for the time forget sex in the search for truth. Our own Anthropological Institute includes both sexes.

Professor Hertz, whose death we have already mentioned, was born in 1857 at Hamburg, and, while assistant in the Berlin Physical Institute, was directed by Professor Helmholtz to the question of electro-magnetic forces in the study of which he became famous. When Professor of Physics in the Polytechnic of Carlsruhe he made his celebrated experiments on electro-magnetic waves, and a translation of his papers on the subject, with a preface by Lord Kelvin, has just been published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. Just as the Royal Society recognised the work of Ohm before the German scientific world, so, in some degree, it honoured Hertz before his countrymen did, by awarding him the Rumford Medal. He was appointed to the Chair of Physics in Bonn, and had finished the MS of a work on Mechanics when he died on New Year's Day. For some time he has suffered from a chronic and painful disease of the nose which brought on blood-poisoning. Conclaus to the last, he bore his sufferings with great patience. He is said to have been a most lovable man, and was never happier than when giving pleasure to others.

The following scientific parody by "R. M." is taken from "Nature," and is better than usual:—

THE THYROID GLAND.

(WITH APOLOGIES TO MRS. HEMANS.)

"We hear thee speak of the thyroid gland,
But what thou say'st we don't understand;
Professor, where does that acinus dwell?
We hashed our dissection, and can't quite tell,
Is it where the macula lutea flows,
And the supra-choroidal tissue grows?
'Not there, not there, my class!

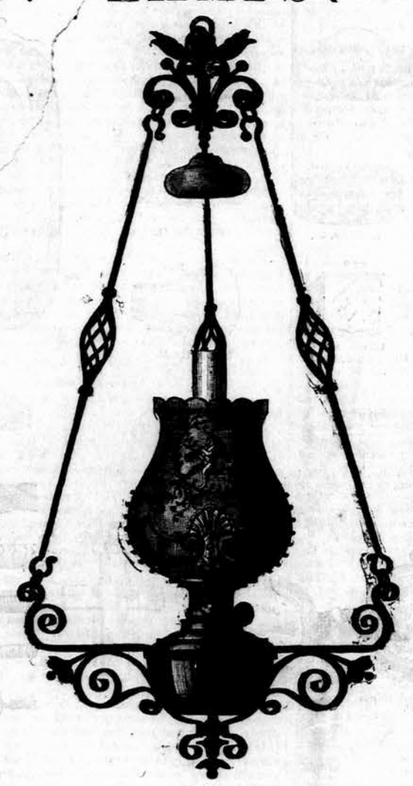
"Is it far away where the bronchi part,
And the pneumogastric controls the heart?
Where endothelium endocardium lines,
And a subpericardial plexus of lymphatics expaned?
Is it there, Professor, that gruesome gland?
'Not there, not there, my class!'

"I have not seen it, my gentle youths,
But myxœdema, I'm told, it soothes.
Landois says stoildly, 'functions unknown':
Foster adopts an enquiring tone.
Duct does not lead to its strange recess,
Far below the vertex, above the pes.
It is there, I'm told, my class!"

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Laneline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Ambor.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

The most selected stock of WROUGHT IRON, With Copper Table Lamps, Standard Lamps, Wall Lamps, and Hanging Lamps. Fitted With Cockade Shades or Fancy Globes.



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Cures others, will cure you

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

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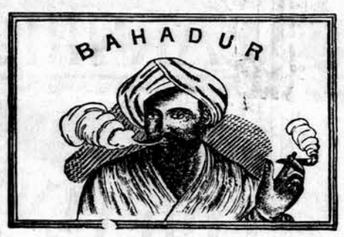

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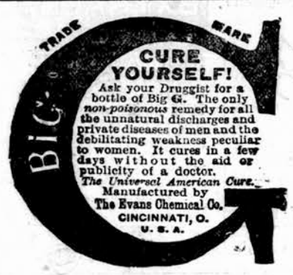
N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is therefore, under our immediate Personal supervision.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TRADE MARK
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Indentors can obtain samples through all respectable British Merchants

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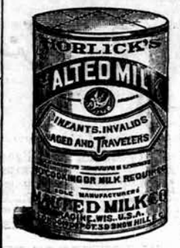

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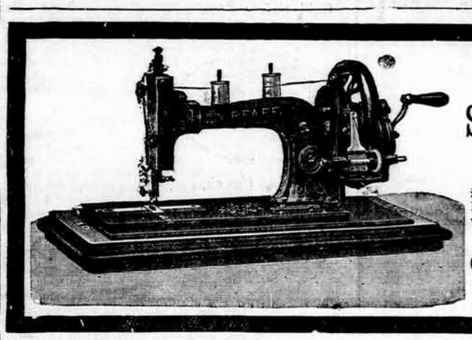

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Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs** or **Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

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Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

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Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

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Lactophosphate of Lime

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BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"DEAR SIRS, "*1st October, 1893.*
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."
Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.
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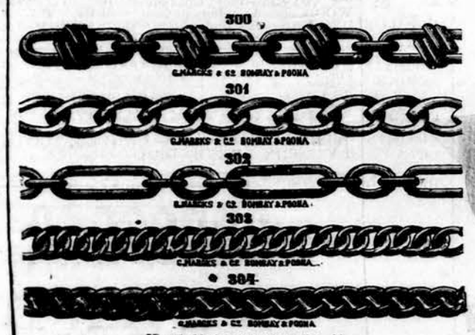
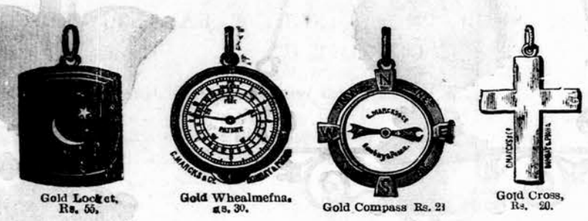
Wedding Rings Guinea Gold, Rs. 15 to Rs. 35, according to heaviness of band.

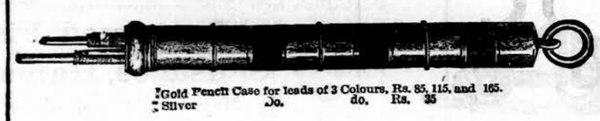


Watch Chains Gold, from Rs. 95
Do. Silver, „ „ 9



Gold Locket, Rs. 55. Gold Whealmefna, Rs. 30. Gold Compass Rs. 21. Gold Cross, Rs. 20.

Gold Holder-Cedar Pencil, Rs. 45.



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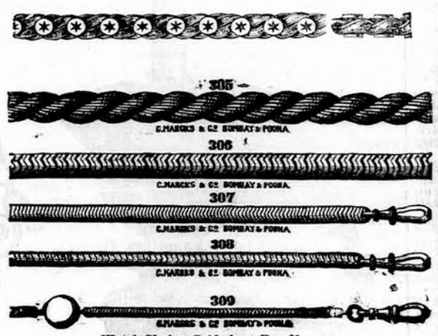

Watch Chains, Gold, from Rs. 65.
Do. Silver, „ „ 6.

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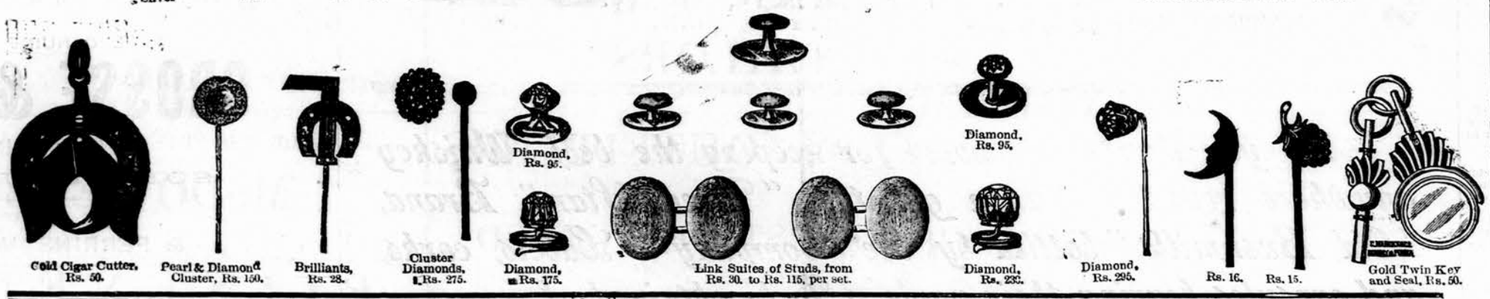
Tri Coloured Enamelling „ 190.



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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are listilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON" WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.
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London. *Professor of Chemistry.*

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

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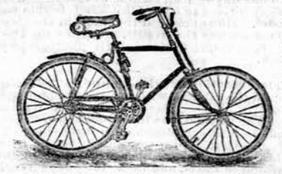

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An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
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Most Cooling and Reviving.
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